

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

First prize in the Photograph Competition last week goes to Winifride Rago, 260 Metcalf St., Ottawa, Ont., whose entry appears on page four. As its success is due largely to its topical quality, there is a special prize for Gordon M. Tranter, Calgary (the previous prize-winner), for the best purely pictorial entry. Honorable Mentions go to Ruth Estelle Thompson, 537 Main St. East, Hamilton, Ont., W. E. Durant Haldiday, 661 Manor Road, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, and David H. Baker, 184 Cartier St., Ottawa.

In judging this week's and next week's Competitions the editor will have to do without the aid of "Jag," who is on a camera tour of the Lake St. John and Eastern Townships districts.

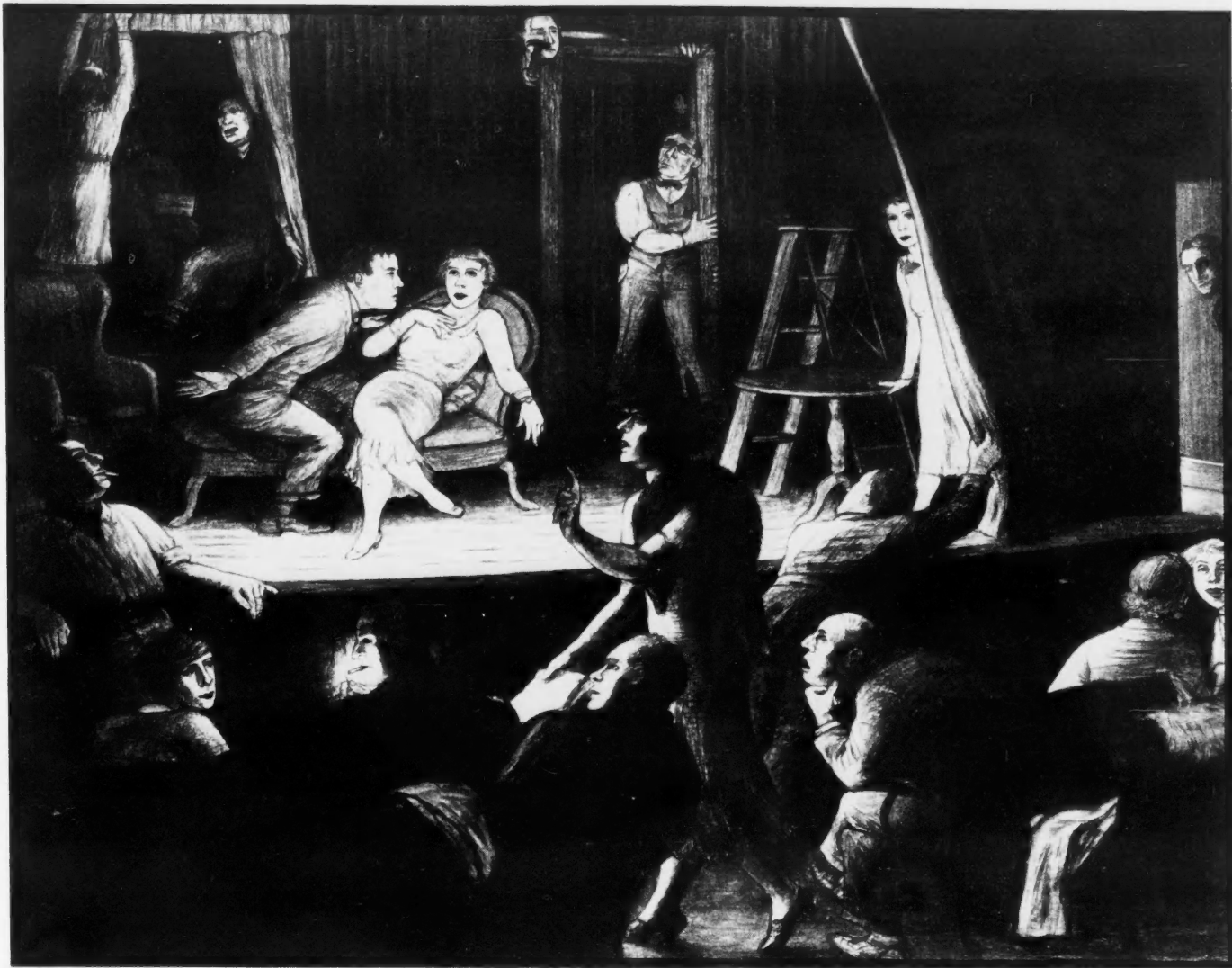
THE circumstances attending the return of the Prime Minister to Canada last week had not, it must be admitted, much about them to support the theory that his retirement from active political life is an item in the program for the early future. Mr. King is well on the brighter side of sixty-five, an age at which many a statesman is just getting into his stride. He has certainly no distaste for power. He has a remarkable gift—not shared by his rival Mr. Bennett—for sparing himself unnecessary exertion while still keeping a firm hand on all major matters of policy; and he is thus able to make the requisite concessions to the claims of a not too robust constitution. He has been devoting the best part of three months to exhausting travel and to the most delicate and disturbing duties that a Canadian Prime Minister has to perform—those which concern the external relations of this singularly sensitive, easily alarmed, and far from unanimous country. And he appears to be in the best of spirits, full of a lively and confident interest in the future of Canada and of the world, and quite aware that the character of that future is likely to be materially shaped by whoever happens to be Prime Minister of Canada at the next critical juncture within four or five years. For all these reasons we do not think Mr. King is likely to give back his mandate very soon unless it is demanded from him by the Canadian electorate or rendered untenable by a serious impairment of his health.

Mr. King has always had the faculty—a very useful faculty for the public man—of being able to envisage himself as a Man of Destiny. We believe, and we are confident that Mr. King believes, that he has never been nearer to being a Man of Destiny than at the present moment. The hour is critical. He is in office, with an unquestioned control of a very strong Cabinet and a very large majority in the Commons. And for all his lack of glamor and personal magnetism in the eyes of the general Canadian public, we think that he enjoys today a larger measure of the confidence of that public than at any previous time.

LEADERS AND CRISIS

MR. KING has returned from an Imperial Conference about which we certainly know little, but that little leaves no reason for supposing that he behaved otherwise there than as a discreet and careful Canadian, solicitous of both the interests and the duties of this Dominion. While he was away on this difficult task he was made the object of an ill-tempered attack, ostensibly concerned with a local and temporary issue, by the Liberal premier of one of the Provinces, an attack which completely failed of any effect save that of drawing attention to the attacker. In the House of Commons for the past two years he has been a less conspicuous and less admired figure than Mr. Bennett; but it would be very easy to exaggerate the significance of Mr. Bennett's remarkable recovery of personal prestige. It is as an individual, and not as the leader of a party, that Mr. Bennett is now so popular; he is enjoying many of the advantages of retirement without having actually retired, because there is little or no expectation that he will again head a Conservative Government, and his popularity is not attained at any expense to Mr. King.

In the event—which we trust will not occur, but which nevertheless cannot be dismissed as impossible—of an international crisis developing in the not distant future, while the Liberal party is still in power, it will be a very great advantage if there is at the head of the state a public man of the old school, who has attained and held his position without any of the spectacular arts which have commonly led to political advancement since the War, a man whose mind is well known to the whole of Canada and who never bewilders the public with "stunts," a man who is highly unsusceptible to the influence of powerful individuals outside of or in the background of politics, a man with a wholly exceptional skill in getting other able men to work with him and give of their best. We have said "while the Liberal party is still in power." The Conservative party may be able to develop, and to learn to follow, a leader of similar attainments,



"LITTLE THEATRE REHEARSAL." Charcoal drawing by the remarkable young Maritime satirist, Miller Brittain, of West Saint John, N.B. Copyright reserved.

though even then we should hope to see some little time elapse between the advent of a relatively unknown personality to power and the arrival of the crisis. The lesser parties show not the slightest promise of developing such leadership. Even convinced socialists must boggle at the idea of an international crisis finding Canada under the rule of Mr. Woods-worth; and if Social Crediters could boggle at anything, which is doubtful, it would be at the same thing happening with Mr. Blackmore or even Mr. Aberhart. While, therefore, we do not suggest that Mr. King is entirely unreplaceable, we hope that it will not be necessary to replace him—unless the electors do so with a very able Conservative—for some years to come.

THE PALESTINE REPORT

THE British Government adopted in connection with the issue of the Palestine Report last week a technique of publicity which may have some significance for future Imperial relations. The Report was handed out in advance, by the offices of the British Trade Commissioners, to as many of the Canadian newspapers as they could reach in time, in order that comment upon it might be made from the fullest possible information and not from a skeletonized cable summary. This sort of precaution will tend to save a good deal of misunderstanding and futile discussion, and should be employed as

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

MR. KING says that if the Empire is threatened, the Dominions will stand solidly behind the mother country. Will someone threaten the Empire, please?

Mr. King's experience in interviewing Mr. Hitler will probably stand him in good stead when he comes to have his talk with Mr. Hepburn.

One of the evidences of the new literature in Soviet Russia is that the famous Russian character of Serge has been replaced by Purge.

The British plan for the reorganization of Palestine has been revealed and we hope that the Jews and Arabs will take it in good partition.

And then there was the constituent who met a politician and said, "I don't recall the name, but the about-face is familiar."

We can understand the peer who lit a cigarette in the House of Lords. We always enjoy a cigarette after a sleep.

Labor will never be satisfied. Just as soon as they have stopped striking for better working conditions, they will begin striking for better air-conditions.

The Ontario Government's future is considerably brighter than that of other modern governments. It has a fair prospect of being supported in its insolvent old age by the Dionne quintuplets.

widely as possible, not only by Great Britain, but by any of the Dominions when they are taking action which may have repercussions in the rest of the Commonwealth. The use of this technique will obviously be vastly facilitated by the development of the fast air service of which last week's Atlantic crossings were the first sample, and which will reduce the time of transmission between the chief cities of the Empire from weeks to days.

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD

THE apprehension of newspaper proprietors about the Newspaper Guild is understandable. Not on the ground of their natural antagonism as employers toward being told by employees how to run their business. That is no novelty for newspaper proprietors, who are already being told how to run their business by compositors, pressmen and electrotypers; and a union of editorial men would certainly be as able and intelligent in telling their employers how to run their business as the men of the mechanical staffs.

What the newspaper proprietors look most askance at is being told how to run their business by the whole of organized labor, which in the near future probably means Mr. John L. Lewis. Because the Newspaper Guild, being affiliated with the industrial unions, is sooner or later going to experience

(Continued on Page Three)

We have just heard of the thoughtful wife. She presented her husband with a dish-washing machine before going away on her vacation.

The Russians are a clannish lot. They hold a revolution and not a single foreign country has been asked to participate.

Each age has its snob. Typical of our era is the person who works in an air-conditioned office.

We have just thought of what must be an awfully quaint picture, says Oscar, the quintuplets making out their income tax reports.

WARNING TO NUDISTS

Unless ye nudist looke alive, he
Will be covered with poison ivy—
When he will lose his nudity
And likewise itchoth grievously.

Old Manuscript.

Over 70,000 people got jobs in Canada during May, according to the Federal Minister of Labor. Including, no doubt, the person who counted them.

We are glad to see that mercy, justice and humility are to become part of the curriculum in the primary schools of Ontario. For in these schools are cradled the future premiers of the Province.

Esther says she hopes that Mr. King brought home souvenirs of his trip to Europe, she says that she'd just love to see an Old World gas-mask.

FOURTH EMPIRE

BY HUGH SHOORBRIDGE

ON AN APRIL evening in a quiet Irish cemetery in 1977 there was a scuffling sound beneath the sod. Mr. De Valera was turning rapidly in his grave.

A British Statesman had been indulging in some of that rotund oratory against which the dead have no audible means of protest. The great Irish patriot had been described as the founder of the Fourth British Empire—and the revolutions had commenced almost immediately.

The charge, however, had substance. It was the vague "external co-operation" of the Irish Free State which led in due course to the "Associate Membership" in the British Commonwealth. Some small democratic states on the fringes of Europe saw their opportunity and pioneered in this development as they sought advantages in trade, finance, defence and citizenship. On their part they assumed no rigid obligations, but each adhesion widened the area throughout which there could be no thought of violence and in which co-operation was the rule rather than the exception.

ARGENTINA and other units of the Sterling Bloc were naturally not slow to seek as favored position as the Scandinavian nations, but there was a real sensation when the realistic French Republic found that the freedom of "external association" had many great advantages and little to offset them. To turn an Entente into something more than

Alliance is not accomplished every day of the week. Charter members grew a little restive at some Gallic assumptions which followed on this entry. They were reluctant to proclaim French as an official language throughout the Commonwealth and found it difficult to arrange for the new Associate a quota in Government jobs of forty-five per cent.

More than one Imperialist wondered what we were coming to, and Lord Beaverbrook fulminated against the breaches being made in the ring fence he desired to build around all the red patches on the map. On the day that saw the entry of both Denmark and Venezuela the London *Daily Express* said bitterly that British farmers could starve now we had to find seats at our table for all the "big butter and vegem" men.

FROM another angle Mr. Woodphail led the British Left Wing Government in deprecation of the trend of things. He could do nothing about it, for although he resided in Downing Street he was merely the Prime Minister of one Dominion among many; there

The "National Affairs" letter of Rideau Banks will be found this week on Page 22, in the Financial Section, and is of exceptional interest.

was, as yet, no Imperial blackball, and the Crown was the only institution in direct touch with the whole Dominion and in a position to accept or reject allegations.

Nevertheless Mr. Woodphail did proffer advice on the subject. He pointed out that during his whole career he had looked for the dissolution and not the augmentation of Empire. Stressing the envy and hostility aroused among less fortunate states by the extent of this capitalistic product, he pointed out how dangerous it was to inflame such sentiments by absorbing additional countries from all parts of the globe. The King heard him through with perfect courtesy, only now and then referring to his watch. In reply he summed up the matter very neatly. "Mr. Woodphail," he said, pleasantly, "would you mind very much outlying to me the main heads of your proposed legislation to improve the working conditions in British factories?"

A GREAT American Republic came very close to an Associate Membership, but stiff British reserve and stuffiness missed the psychological moment. When the second Queen Regnant Elizabeth ascended the throne a wave of impulsive and generous interest seized a volatile people and so great was the romantic appeal that an enormously popular pictorial paper in the Republic sponsored a project which would have carried the nation to enthusiastic adhesion. This suggestion was that the leading Princess of the country concerned—her name was Curly Shemle—should share the throne with the New Queen and together these two ladies would preside over a realm almost approximating to the dream World State of Mr. H. G. Wells.

But cold British discouragement met the idea. A little huffily the Great Republic took out merely a new and specially designed "non-resident" membership. This was considered appropriate enough to apply in the case of a country only tentatively recognizing the rest of the planet and likely to disown it at any moment.

SCULPTURE IN CANADA

BY AGNES JOYNES

This is the first of a series of some eight or ten articles by Miss Joynes on the leading sculptors of Canada, which will appear at intervals during the balance of the year.

"SCULPTURE in Canada? What of it?" asks a voice from all parts of the country at once. "Does the sculpture of Canada (if we had any), or that of countries where they do have it for that matter, play any fundamental part in human life?"

Such a question! Don't you know that the very first sculpture, and the greatest ever accomplished was the making of a Universe? A universe upon which the light of myriad suns were turned, that the eyes of the Eternities might see. Yes, and as long as sculptured universes go singing through space, just so long will the art inspire and influence and perplex the soul of mankind.

You couldn't possibly stop it. You can scarcely discourage it, ignore it as you will. Even the Creator has never been able to quiet the urge of it in the Omnipotent Soul. Look at the mountains which have been raised against the skies, and which have been ground and shaped by implements which themselves were ages in the making; mountains at which the Sculptor will still be working, aeons and aeons from now. Look at the Fairy Rings which are built up from the bottom of the sea, to make a base for swaying palm-trees, and to delight the eye and the soul of man. Look at the crystal sculptures which adorn the ends of our earth; at the matchless interior decoration of our underground caves. Look anywhere, and you will see sculptures great and small being modelled and moulded and chiselled by unseen hands which never can resist the work. By whatever hands they are formed, they will always have their part to play in human lives.

"BUT," laughs the skeptical voice, "are you going to compare Canada's accomplishment in sculpture with Universe-making? Or, to come down to things more or less within our mental circumference, are you going to compare it even with European or Asiatic art?"

We had not been thinking of that. Because, apart from the Universe, which is somewhat too big for us to handle gracefully, the Old World sculpture has some thousands of years to its credit; and Canada, but one little century. Yet, in that century—a bit has been produced here and there, as immortal as anything ever created by the hand of man.

Of course the genius behind sculpture, like any other genius, can never be hedged within national boundaries and labelled with a coat-of-arms. It belongs to Everywhere and to Eternity. But much of the work done in Canada is distinctly original in theme, and shows the influence of broad Canadian horizons. From this point of view, we may call it distinctly Canadian.

Let us glimpse the work of our sculptors individually, and see what we may see. The acquaintance will certainly prove interesting, and we believe, something more besides.

ONE of the first of them, and he is a man of world fame, was Louis Philippe Hébert. He was born in Quebec in 1850, a descendant of no less than Aztec ancestry. He played at wood-carving as a child, and he had not seen many years before he was carving seriously enough to win a prize given by the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, for this work. Later, he went to Paris to study, returning a professional sculptor, eager to commemorate scenes from the stirring pioneer history of his native Province, in stone and in bronze.

There was no lack of subjects from which to choose. He had grown up on tales of daring and heroism, of need and struggle to attain. He had thrilled to stories of Indian raids, warred off not always by power of arms; often by that Force alone, which comes to humanity in times of dire extremity, and by which, giants in soul for the hour, we conquer the unconquerable.

THINK for instance of Madeleine de Verchères, a girl of fourteen, by a successful ruse holding an enemy fort against a band of Iroquois until its soldiers returned from their urgent work in the fields. She naturally is the subject of one of the sculptor's works. A statue in her memory may be seen in the town of Verchères on the St. Lawrence River. Then, there were the men who had given their lives for hope and family, as always has been true of a pioneer people, women who had nursed friend and foe alike, and had borne a great deal of the hardship and labor of pioneer life. There were Churchmen who had founded seats of education in the New Land. There was the native Indian, who gave the early settlers one and all such a "run for their money." And finally, outside the country entirely, and yet so vital a part of it, was a Queen beloved by French and English-speaking Canadians alike. These he chose to perpetuate by his art, and he has produced sculptures worthy of his glorious themes.

Those who have seen his work will recall its fine modelling and the dramatic grace of his figures and groups. Though he deals greatly with stark, tragic history, he has succeeded in presenting it to us, in turn as picturesque as it is strong. His monument to *Maisonnette* in Montreal is an excellent example of this. The statue which surmounts the shaft, is supported by figure-groups at the four corners of the pedestal, which tell with mute eloquence something of the story of pioneer Canadian life.

ONE of the base-figures of this monument represents Lambert Closse, that daring soldier-farmer, who with his gun and his dog Pilot, saved the life of many a French soldier who was obliged to go outside his stockaded settlement alone. The picturesque Closse, who finally died facing a band of Iroquois single handed, to cover the retreat of his pitifully few fighting men. The carved figure crouches upon one knee, tensely awaiting the approach of a savage. He holds a gun in one hand, while with the other arm, he controls his eager dog. One should study that fragment of sculpture closely, the facial expression, the whole pose. It is a miracle in "breathing" art.

At another corner of the pedestal is the figure of a French woman binding up the arm of an Indian child. And this history is recorded all around the monument base.

Mr. Hébert used base-figures and groups in his sculptures with all the skill for which his race is

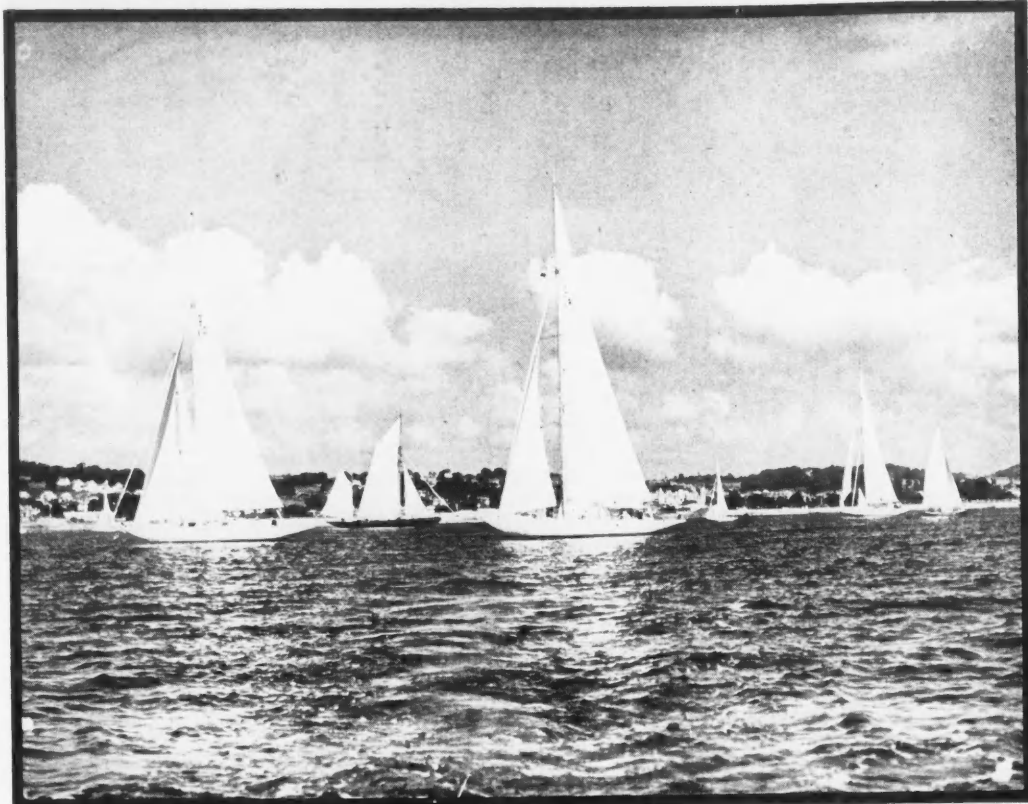
famed. He always produced a rhythmic and happy combination when the sculpture was entirely his own. Where he has collaborated, adding decorative figures to another's work, the result is less harmonious in effect. His monument to Queen Victoria on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, in which base-figures are employed to fine advantage, is one of the most majestic and forceful sculptures of that Sovereign which have ever been produced.

PHILIPPE HEBERT was possessed of that poetry of soul which could glimpse the romance in the simple life of the native Indians as well as in that of the highest dignitary of the land. He has modelled the Indian family, if a bit "glorified" still, as a united group bound by intelligent family affection and interest. His "Rest in the Forest," an Algonquin family group, which is to be seen over the entrance to one of the Quebec Parliament Buildings, and the fountain figure beneath it, an "Indian Boy Spearing Fish," are counted among the finest of his work.

His statue of Mgr. Bourget in Montreal and of Mgr. Laval in Quebec are well known. They commemorate men great in the history of Quebec. The statue of Edward VII, in Montreal, is also his work.

Little of this sculptor's work was meant for interior purposes; but there is a statuette of burnt clay "Le Dernier Indien," in the National Gallery, Ottawa, which had attracted much admiration.

Mr. Hébert was elected R.C.A. in 1886. He died in 1917. His son Henri is also a sculptor; and naturally his career will be followed with much interest by people in Canada and without.



THE ENGLISH AFLOAT—PEACEABLY. Graceful yachts of the twelve metre class glide by in a perfect setting during the International Regatta recently held at Torbay, in celebration of the Coronation.

FROM PLOUGH TO PEN

BY A. G. STREET

FROM Plough to Pen, or in other words, just how does a farmer become a writer? Well, in my case it was due to four things, which together form a curious mixture. They were a bout of influenza, a serious depression in farming, a discerning wife, and a very good friend.

One afternoon in November, 1929, I was reading the English *Daily Mail*, and having read an article on British farming, I tossed the paper on to the carpet, saying, "Why in the something or other don't the fools write the truth about farming?"

Now I had been indoors recovering from influenza for just one day too long, and my wife was rather tired of having a disgruntled man about the house, so she said, "Well, if you are so clever, why don't you write the truth, instead of grouching to me about what other folks write?"

This was definitely a dare. I could stand so much from my better half, but this had overstepped the limit, so I said, "All right, I'll do it and show you." And in one of my little girl's school books I wrote an article on farming, which contained not only the truth of the matter as I saw it, but also all the venom which had accumulated in my heart during several years of falling prices.

When it was done I gave it to my wife, she read it, and said, "Well, I don't know too much about farming politics, but if you were to take out all the cuss words from this, it wouldn't be half bad." So, having nothing better to do I took out all the cuss words, wrote out a fair copy, and sent the result to the *Daily Mail*. To my utter amazement they not only printed it, but paid me three guineas, about fifteen dollars, for it.

BUT I had a lot to learn. During 1930 my total earnings were but ninety dollars. In 1931 the increment from my pen had reached only one hundred and ten dollars, and I was almost thinking of abandoning the struggle to become a writer.

But then Fate, in the guise of a very good friend, took a hand in my affairs. A Miss Olivier, whom many of you may know as the author of a book called "Dwarf's Blood" which had a great success some years ago, called to see me, and propounded the simple and obvious question as to why I did not try to write about farming, the one thing about which I had intimate knowledge.

So I bought a very ancient secondhand typewriter, and spent every evening punching away with but one finger of each hand. My family's attitude to this new hobby was rather hard but very human. When I retired to my office to punch out another chapter, they used to say to each other, "Well, he's in there. He's quite safe. It pleases him, it harms nobody, and it doesn't cost much. Also it keeps him out of mischief. When you think of what he might be doing, we ought to be thankful."

However, I soon got interested in my book, and determined to finish it for my own pleasure even if it were never published and I had long ago made up

my mind that it never would be. The book fell naturally into three parts. First the old settled prosperous conditions of British farming during my boyhood, when the annual cycle of English farming life moved round and round year after year in sure and lovely dignity. There were all sorts of names for that cycle. Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. Ramming, lambing, fattening, fair. Crop, stock, manure, soil. Ploughing, sowing, haymaking, harvest. Rugby and Soccer, Tennis and Cricket. Shooting and fox-hunting, trout fishing and other hunting. And many more besides. God was in his heaven, Victoria on the throne, farming was as safe as the proverbial houses, and all was right with the world.

The last part of the book was to show the crumpling of this orderly scheme of life immediately after the War and the frantic efforts of my generation to patch it up or to build a new system. What to put in the middle, seemed to be the trouble. Then I remembered the three good years I had spent as a hired man in North-west Manitoba, on a farm some five miles south of Kelleo. Could I remember enough to write the middle portion of my book, showing Canadian farming as a contrast to the English agriculture of the beginning and the end? So I cast my mind back, and remembered all sorts of things which I had long forgotten. The chorus of the frogs in the sloughs, the hum of the thresher, raisin pie, the bad bread I sometimes made and had to eat, how tired I was at the end of a long day, the white, cold world in winter, the heat and flies in summer, the good crops, the hailstorms, the good friends, the good life, and a thousand and one ordinary everyday things.

AND as I put down all these memories on to paper I was amazed at the quality of the story which they told. Throughout it was flavored with happiness and satisfaction—the happiness of a young man who had discovered that he could stand four square upon his own feet unbuckled by any family or parental influences, coupled with the satisfaction of knowing that he was doing a worthwhile job in a new and exciting setting.

At long last the slow halting punching of that ancient typewriter came to an end. The book, my book, was finished. There it lay, some 300 pages of typescript, divided into three portions, which I had entitled "The Spacious Days," "A Canadian Interlude," and "The Waning of the Glory." What should the title of the whole be? And then I remembered a card game which was very popular amongst Wiltshire farmers, called "Farmer's Glory."

In the Old Country it is the Sunday papers which decide the fate of the majority of books, so on the Saturday I decided to live the morrow as an author. My chief business at the time was milk peddling, getting up at 4.30 a.m. to drive a milk van.

"To blazes with milk peddling," I said to myself. "For better or worse I am now an author of sorts, and authors don't peddle milk. Neither do they get up at 4.30 on Sunday mornings. Indeed, I have a

notion that many authors have breakfast in bed." So I fixed up for another man to drive my milk van, besought him to bring back all the Sunday papers, and decided to celebrate my book, not with wine, women or song, but by staying in bed to breakfast.

About 8.30 the papers were sent up to our room, and in fear and trembling I opened one of the most important to find on the principal book page a huge headline "Farmers' Glory," A Story of the Farm That Was, by Sir William Beach Thomas. They had given me the whole page. And then, amidst a welter of newspapers and bed clothes my wife and I hugged each other like a couple of excited children.

SINCE that delicious moment I have written eleven other books, hundreds of newspaper articles, and broadcast talks, but never again will I recapture the rapture of that Sunday morning in January 1932. The whole business of my becoming a writer was, as I have described, a glorious fluke, rather like my better shots on a billiard table, no one more surprised than the striker, and every day I wonder in my own mind just how much longer I can keep it going. But I always am very conscious of three things in connection with it. First, that I am a very lucky man and should be proportionately grateful for my good fortune; second, that all my writing is a by-product of my farming and that if I would continue to write, I must always continue to farm, and thirdly that without those three good years in a bachelor's shanty in Manitoba, I should never have written a worthwhile line.

Farmers are not supposed to waste their time writing books, and one who does is looked upon as an oddity. Up in London, people say, "Oh yes. That's Street. Wrote So and so. Got a farm down in Wiltshire, you know; a bit queer." And down in Wiltshire they say, "Oh yes. That's Arthur Street. Farms the farm his father had before him but not half so well as the old man. You know, he writes books; a bit queer."

BUT in spite of this queerness I do try to paint a faithful picture of the English countryside, and always give thanks for the continuous supply of interesting material which it provides for me to use. In writing of rural life in the Old Country there is no need for anyone to try to be clever, for a plain statement suffices admirably. I find no reason to exaggerate, for the native wit of my rural friends and neighbors makes them admirable characters. Here is an example.

Only a month or two ago I overheard one of my old farm laborers say to a young town lad who had recently come to us as a pupil, "I tell 'ee wot 'tis. You do want to watch out for the geyner. 'Ee don't like work, but 'ee kin do it if 'ee's force put." Was ever a lad's education in better hands?

So I collect things like that, and weave them into books, endeavoring always to build a bridge of correct information over the gulf of ignorance which still exists between town and country. Which is, I think, a worthwhile job for any farmer to attempt.

2 2 2

GOOD HEAVENS!

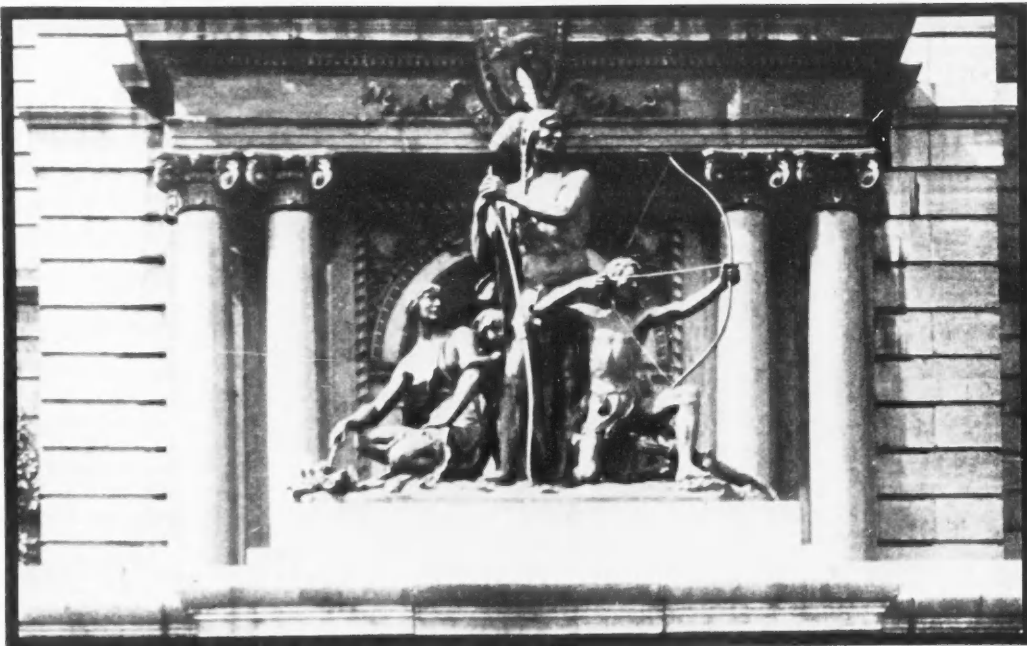
BY W. J. McNULTY

WITHIN the past two years, 45 full-length films with Hell in the title of each, have been shipped out of Hollywood. Which may or may not justify the contention of some that Hollywood is going to Hell.

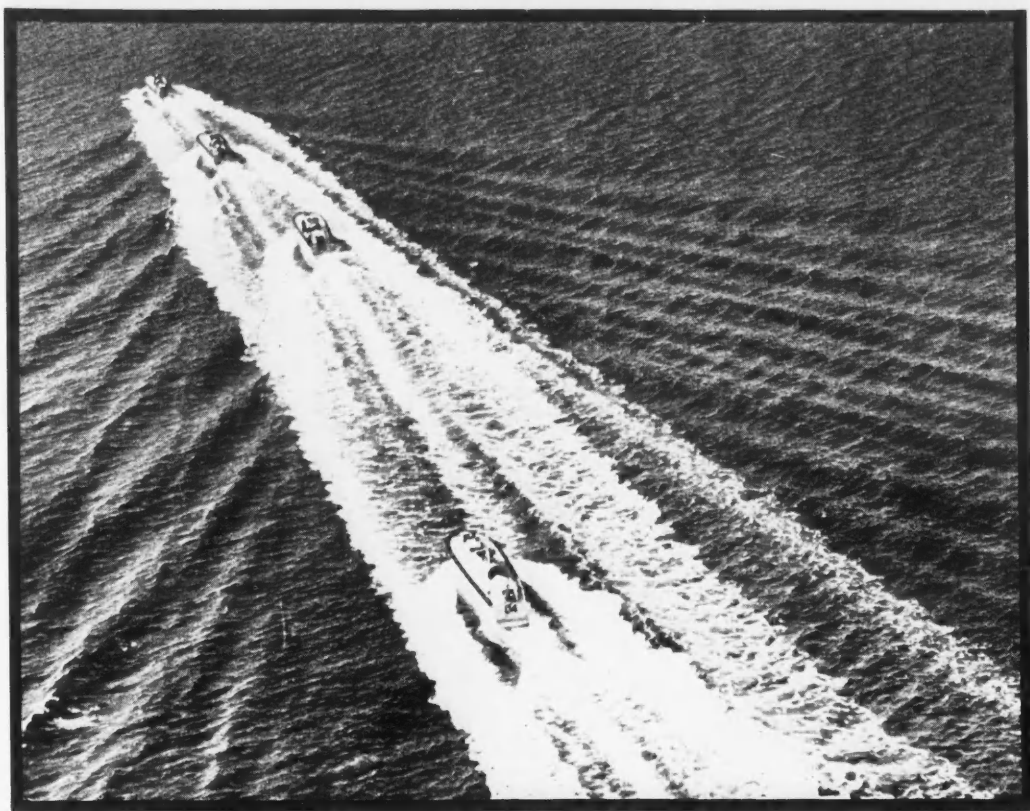
Here are the 45:

Hell's 400 . . . Hell Harbor . . . Hell's Crater . . . Hell's Headquarters . . . Hell and High Water . . . Hell Bent . . . Hell to Pay Austin . . . Hellship Bronson . . . Hell Below . . . Hell Below Zero . . . Hell Bent For Frisco . . . Hell Bent For Heaven . . . Hell Cat . . . Hell Bound . . . Hell Diggers . . . Hell Divers . . . Hell Fire Austin . . . Hell Morgan's Girl . . . Hell Roarin' Reform . . . Hell Ship . . . Hell's Angels . . . Hell's Border . . . Hell's Crater . . . Hell's End . . . Hell's Heroes . . . Hell's Highway . . . Hell's Highway . . . Hell's Hinges . . . Hell's Hole . . . Hell's Holiday . . . Hell's House . . . Hell's Oasis . . . Hell's Valley . . . Hellery of Helen . . . Hell and Happiness . . . Help from Hell . . . Entering Hell . . . The Hellion . . . Hell's Acres . . . Hell Gates . . . Back From Hell . . . Out Of The Jaws of Hell . . . Hell Harrigan . . . The Living Hell.

No information is available that any of these Hells has attracted a Helluva business, at the box office, generally speaking. Most of the titling of pictures is by film salesmen and sales managers, and not by studio executives, as most people believe. The b.o. appeal is the chief guide.



"REST IN THE FOREST." Algonquin Indian Group by Philippe Hébert.



THE ENGLISH AFLOAT—OTHERWISE. On their way to the Mediterranean are these high-speed naval motor torpedo boats, one of the most recent and most vicious gadgets for war at sea. The flotilla is photographed leaving Portsmouth and will be stationed at Malta for a complete test under service conditions.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

pressure from Labor Headquarters to compel the employers in the matter of editorial view-points. We say this in no cynical, capitalistic spirit. Labor would not be human if it did not make the attempt. That is why we can share the apprehension of the newspaper proprietors, of whom, thank heaven, we are not one.

But if the Newspaper Guild were an unaffiliated organization, if it stood on its own feet, we would have no apprehension at all. We do not believe then that the Guild would ever contemplate action that would endanger or qualify the freedom and integrity of the press. It is our conviction that the average editorial man is more jealously concerned with preserving the ethics of his profession than the average newspaper proprietor, who even if he is an editorial man himself—and often he is not—is harassed by the fact that he is also the owner of a property that has to be kept on a paying and productive basis. The Newspaper Guild as at present constituted is in much the same bedevilled position. The time will come when it will have to choose between the rights of labor and the rights of an untrammelled press. We know the decision it will want to make, but will it have any longer the freedom to make it?

2 2 2

TAKING THEM INTO CAMP

THE old parties are undoubtedly at a disadvantage as against the C.C.F. in that their gospel is so old and well known that it is difficult to get people to devote two or three weeks of a warm summer to assembling themselves together to be instructed in it. The C.C.F., having an entirely new gospel, can apparently attract large numbers of the inquisitive, at any rate in British Columbia, to attend a Summer School and live a Co-operative Camp Life for weeks on end. We are strangely drawn to the Summer School of the B. C. Section which is to be held on Gabriola, "one of the most delightful spots on the famous Gulf Islands of the West Coast," during the month of August, and we are perfectly willing to give it a free advertisement in this column. "Share the work" is the slogan around the dish-pan, cafeteria and wood-pile. Adults can join the camp for \$4 a week plus \$1 registration, transportation extra. There will be debates and theatricals, and discussion of the "issues that have been rocking the movement this last year." Messrs. M. J. Coldwell and J. S. Woodsworth will describe how the movement has been rocked. Children of eight to fourteen years will attend "so that they may get a start as active workers in the movement."

What chance, we ask you, will the successors of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett and Mr. Pattullo have against this sort of thing when these young Gabriolans begin to take part in the politics of their country. What have they done for the eight-year-olds in all the years of their political life? When have they "shared the work" around the dish-pan, cafeteria and wood-pile? When did they ever sit around the glowing campfire in the moonlight, discussing the issues that have rocked their respective movements?

And talking about issues, we wish we knew which is the more official—the "dope" which comes out from the Summer School Committee, and which says that the School will have "M. J. Coldwell and J. S. Woodsworth" to join in the discussions, or the heading put on the item by the People's Weekly, which says that "J. S. Woodsworth and M. J. Coldwell" will be there. Who, really, is the "headmaster" of the Summer School? Who is the Gabriel of Gabriola?

2 2 2

GOOD WAR TALK

WE THINK there can be disagreement with His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, when he says there is too much talk of war. If war were not a possibility then we would say a plague on all such talk, because its blatant and repetitious noises have made the reading of newspapers—and we like to read the newspapers—a dreadful task. Besides, it unsettles the public mind and the stock market. But a number of intelligent observers—including the British Government—have concluded there is a possibility of war, and if their conclusion is correct, then the vices of war talk become its virtues. We are not persuaded that a policy of silence will prevent war; it has had no marked success in that direction that we can recollect. But it can be

argued that if the talk of war makes men sleep uneasily of nights then the talk of war is good. For it may be that men will become sufficiently alarmed to get up on their hind legs and do something about war before it does something about them. We have been impressed by the fact that never before in the history of the world has there been such a decade when men have talked so openly and expansively about war—thanks to photography and the modern press. If fear and hatred of war grow out of this talk, then there is hope for the future, for love of peace alone will not establish peace. And we think this fear and hatred is increasing, indeed we are not sure that the reason certain world politicians, looking with a fond eye on Armageddon, have so long delayed their hand isn't because their natural intuitiveness has sensed aversion and apprehension among their peoples.

2 2 2

WHAT DID THEY TALK ABOUT?

WE CONFESS to a certain curiosity concerning the conversation held by Premier King and Adolf Hitler. We realize that our curiosity will have to remain unsatisfied, because Mr. King has said that the discussion will not be made public any more than will his discussions with other big wigs of Europe. And we don't deny the decorum of his decision. These talks were all informal and confidential and unofficial and having no design beyond that of getting acquainted. But while we admit that publication would serve no useful purpose we would still like to know just what Mr. King and Mr. Hitler talked about. We know what we would discuss with Mr. Hitler if we had the opportunity of a talk with him. We would discuss Mr. Hitler, his life and works. We would want to know what was in his heart and mind and what was the meaning of all the things he did, if indeed he knew the meaning. The talk would be a cross between a confessional and a psycho-analytical examination. Because we would feel that we were in the presence of a great revelation and we would want to bring that revelation about.

But if we were brought face to face with Der Fuehrer we would doubtless do what probably Mr. King did. After the official introductions were over and the two of us had sat down in a relaxed state we would remark that it was a lovely day and Mr. Hitler would say, yes, but rather cool for the time of the year. And then he would say how are the people of Canada? And we would say, fine and how are the people of Germany? After he had said fine, one of us would be probably successful in thinking up a mutual acquaintance—say a fellow called Fred—and Fred would cause the conversation to coast merrily along. Or if there wasn't a fellow named Fred there would be something else discovered of a neighborly nature, such as perhaps the fact that we were born

in Berlin before it was called Kitchener. Somewhere during the conversation the nearest approach to the realities would be made when Mr. Hitler—it would likely be Mr. Hitler—would remark smilingly that Canada ought to be buying more German goods and we would remark smilingly that Germany ought to be buying more Canadian goods. And we would both agree that we would have to see if something couldn't be done about it. Well, before either of us realized it, the intimate hour would be ended and we would stand up and make our official farewell. And we would go on our way with a very pleasant feeling mingled with a sensation of sharp disappointment. As if we had called upon a very great personage and not finding him at home, had had tea and biscuits and a friendly chit-chat with his secretary or housekeeper.

2 2 2

REBIRTH OF ARCHITECTURE

THE *Journal* of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been re-incarnated. We should have known that from its appearance, even if the July issue had not contained "An Humble Address Delivered by Humphrey Carver at the Christening of the Re-incarnated *Journal*, in a Spirit of Enthusiasm Rather than Impertinence." (Mr. Carver, incidentally, is not only a landscape architect in Toronto and a recognized authority on housing, but he is also a valued contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT.) The re-incarnation is very noticeable in many ways. The *Journal* has gone distinctly modernistic in typography, being full of page layouts in which the blocking of type and engravings is arranged with the utmost dexterity. It is also, we suspect, a little inclined to modernism in both its architectural and its literary tastes. Several of its pages are devoted to very striking examples of the most geometrical designs in recent structure. On the literary side there is a disposition to unbend, such as we have not associated with Canadian architects in the past years of our acquaintance with them. The most delightful article in the issue is that in which "Our Foreign Correspondent" discovers that the one truly British feature in London architecture is "External Waste Pipes." The by-law for overflow pipes in London declares that these "shall pass through an outside wall and discharge in a prominent position." And they do so,

CANADA ON THE SEINE

BY THOMAS WAYLING

A CANADIAN Terminal Elevator has sprung up at the foot of the Eiffel Tower; Canada's exhibit at the great International Exposition in Paris. At least it would have "sprung up" if it hadn't been for the recurrent strikes of French workmen. Even on the Canada Building, where full wages are paid, all conditions demanded by the men met, and three shifts employed to lighten the work and speed things up—even here there have been a dozen strikes. As I write, there was one day before yesterday, one yesterday; today is nearly passed, but tomorrow, who knows?

The Canadian building will be a credit to Canada, but it would have been much more a credit had British conservatism not interfered. On the other bank of the Seine, at the other end of the D'Iena bridge, the Russians and the Germans have magnificent buildings, filled with wonderful exhibits. Beyond them are other splendid structures. On the British side however the buildings are squat and unlovely; and thereby hangs a tale.

Belgium is opposite Great Britain and Canada behind. The British authorities approached the Exposition directorate and were successful in having a height limit put on buildings around the Pont

not only in London, but also in Durban, Auckland, Hong Kong, Poona and Ethelbechen. "belching out near the roof, wriggling past windows, boring through cornices, bellying over string courses and leering open-mouthed at gratings in the ground." It is probably the climate and not any superior common or artistic sense that has saved Canadian architecture from any such affliction. The whole issue of the *Journal* is of exceptional interest, and we congratulate the Institute and Mr. Eric R. Arthur, the editor, upon the inauguration of a new era of service to the greatest of public arts.

ENJOY HOT WEATHER

Under the Cooling Influence of
TROPICAL SPORTS OUTFIT
SUITINGS • COATS • TROUSERS

The Complete Wardrobe
for all Summer Affairs

Naturally, you expect fine exclusive materials and faultless tailoring as a matter of habit—but, we might add another virtue—the feeling of being immaculately smart and cool on any occasion. LEVY BROS.' Summer Suitings are carefully chosen for your personal comfort. The variety of patterns offered are an inspiration to the man of exacting tastes.



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MAKERS OF MEN'S CLOTHES
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SUMMER VERSE

BITTER STREAM

BY LEO KENNEDY

AS GULLS sift current for their need
Snatch sustenance from flood,
So lovers search the flotsam heart
And comb the whispering blood
To nourish a delight whose roots
On nothing fiercely clutch
Whose treads lean out on air and hail
For little rain or much

It is a bitter stream that laps
The pulsant valve ajar
That swells the tidal vein to spate
And mutters through the dark
That pounds the pulse's measured shock
And slurs capillary mesh
To swirl its motion round the bone
Indentured fast in flesh

A bitter stream it is that stings
No harvest on its crest
A barren froth of salty waste
To stumble through the breast
Backwash of blood that bursts the heart
In choking swell of spume
Will sog a root and drown a boy
And annotate a doom

Let it go down for boys to say
To girls who matter most
That love, a wild and lonely bird
Is substance, and not ghost
Record so they may read the word
In time to come and go
Delight can only flower when fed
And roots can only grow
Whereby all lovers testify
Love grows on what it feeds
Love lacking love lacks strength to beg
And nurture to its needs

CONTRAST

BY MURIEL PARKER

"Oh, we will walk through flowery ways," he said
Your little feet shall feel no hurt; your hands
So white, so delicate, shall rest in mine
And I will lead you into golden lands
'Twas thus he spoke, and all my heart was taken
Ten years have passed, and all my heart is shaken
When thus he speaks: "Good Lord! you've turned
the bacon!"

ABOUT THE NOBLE RED MEN

BY DAVID H. BROCK

ABOVE the rotting lodge the totem poles lean heavily
They look as if they had been listening to civilization
influences
And drinking lemon extract
They nod their heads crazily, discussing their diseases
Strictly speaking, the forest should swallow them up
But the forest was all cut down, by some foolish mistake
I said to the Thunderbird
"O Thunderbird, you strong god,
Who has thus neglected you?"
You are sick, old Thunderbird
What can I do for you?"
"Two hits," said the Thunderbird
"Give me two hits"

Vancouver, B. C.



SWALLOWING UP THE OCEAN TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM DROWNING

Exclusive quality—

"EXPORT" CIGARETTES

—popular price.

Two Fine Boston Hotels
... EACH WITH ITS OWN
DISTINCTIVE ATMOSPHERE

Parker House

In the annals of American inn-keeping there is no more honored name than that of Boston's famed Parker House, which for more than 80 years has provided tired travelers with good food, cheerful accommodations, courteous service. You will find the modernity of the new Parker House mellowed by the traditions of the old—creating a gracious atmosphere rare in a large metropolitan hotel. The Parker House is a famous one—you are cordially invited to sign it on your next visit to historic Boston.

Every room has private bath, shower, circulating ice water and radio. Single Rooms from \$3.50 daily; for two people, \$5 up.

C. R. CREIGHTON
Resident Manager

GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD, President and Managing Director

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Guests who wish to enjoy the advantages of a fine hotel with particular emphasis on unusually spacious rooms, restful atmosphere, and a Beacon Hill address, will find the Bellevue admirably suited to their requirements. Favorably located opposite the State House and overlooking the Common, the hotel combines the advantages of evening quiet and daytime convenience and accessibility to everything in Boston.

The very moderate tariffs begin at \$3 for a lovely room with private bath. For two people, \$4.50 up for double room with bath.

RICHARD LUMSDEN
Resident Manager



BEAUTIFYING THE NATION'S CAPITOL. Stonecarvers at work on the Ottawa Parliament Buildings: The week's prize photograph, by Winifred Rave, 260 Metcalfe St., Ottawa. Folding Kodak 6.20, Panchromatic film, 1/50th second at F11, 2 p.m., June.

—History of Canada, July 5-12

F.D.-MITCH ROW

TWO weeks ago Premier Hepburn in a speech at Orillia made a vigorous attack upon the President of the United States for his alleged political partnership with the C.I.O. Last week the retiring Consul-General of the U.S. in Toronto, Mr. H. S. Gould, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, uttered a pointed rebuke to Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Gould expressed the hope that no "lusty young leader" could create a feeling of foreignness between the two peoples even though he did go about shouting "poisonous slogans" such as "foreign agitators." The Premier's own speech had demonstrated the lack of foreignness, for he had spoken "as a good Republican" would have spoken, but certainly not as the head of a political division of one "foreign" country speaks of the head of another "foreign" country. Mr. Gould's speech was a brilliant example of wit and good humor, but could certainly not have been delivered by a Consul-General unless with the express authorization of his chiefs.

Discussion of the episode has included the suggestion that Mr. Hepburn may have been drawn into what is alleged to be a sort of underground alliance of large financial interests on both sides of the line which are vehemently opposed to the liberalizing trade policies now being advocated by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Bureau of Statistics reported the most serious crop deterioration ever to occur in Western Canada so early in season; spring wheat crop is now estimated to be only 51 per cent of long time average; Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, cancelled holiday because of drought conditions.

Defence: H. W. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Defence, retired after 41 years' service in the Department.

Labor: Department of Labor reported 39 strikes involving 7,461 workers during June as compared with 43 strikes and 19,225 workers during previous month, and 15 strikes and 1,969 workers during June, 1936.

Prison Investigation: Members of Royal Commission investigating Canadian penitentiary system sailed for England to study penal methods there.

Trade: Hon. Walter Nash, Finance Minister of New Zealand, completed draft of new Canada-New Zealand trade treaty at Ottawa but terms were not disclosed.

ALBERTA

Taxation: Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer, announced appointment of Dr. W. C. Waite and Dr. M. I. Schmidt of University of Minnesota to assist in preparation of Alberta's brief for presentation to Royal Commission which will investigate federal-provincial taxation problems. E. C. Shaughnessy, acting superintendent of Provincial Sales Tax Branch, announced establishment of new system of collection of Alberta's purchasers' tax whereby merchants must issue an official receipt for tax collected every time a sale is made.

ONTARIO

Flood Control: Premier Hepburn announced immediate survey will be made of Thames River valley by engineers of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission with view to starting extensive works program to prevent disastrous floods; the premier stated the Province will bear cost of survey.

Forests and Hydro: T. Stewart Lyon, Chairman of O.H.-E.P.C., announced award of contract for cutting waterway from southern end of Long Lac to Lake Superior at cost of \$687,000; primary purpose of waterway is to allow transportation of 4,000,000 cords of pulp wood from Long Lac area to Lake Superior but it will be also useful in connection with Hydro project of diverting 1,250 cubic feet per second flow from Long Lac to Hudson Bay or to Great Lakes system at will; Province will pay \$400,000 of cost and Hydro the balance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Marketing Act: Reversing recent decision of Mr. Justice Manson, the British Columbia Appeal Court ruled that Provincial Marketing Act and its amendments were to their "full extent intra vires of the Legislature" and are therefore valid.

MANITOBA

Fur: Provincial Department of Natural Resources announced employment of 75 men to stabilize water levels of 135,000 acres of marsh land in Saskatchewan River area of Manitoba to develop the area as public trapping grounds for muskrat industry.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Municipal Affairs: Members of the Saint John Common Council, recently "recalled" when a critical minority group of citizens secured the legally required number of signatures to petitions to oust them and force a new election, were returned to office by overwhelming majority; one of the council members, although recalled, was re-elected by acclamation; Mayor MacLaren thanked the electors for expressing confidence in him for the third time within a year.

QUEBEC

Art: Provincial Secretary's Department announced appointment of committee of six to make survey of Quebec's "historic art treasures"; members of the committee are Maurice Gagnon, Jules Bazin, Raymond Parent and Miss Antoinette Bernier of Montreal, and Gerard Morissette and Gordon Neilson of Quebec.

Fisheries: Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Minister of Mines and Fisheries, announced new fish bounties for financially stricken Gaspeian and North Shore fishermen.

Taxation: Hon. Martin Fisher sailed for England to select two financial experts to study Quebec's taxation problems.

Trade: Hon. J. E. Blodreau, provincial Minister of Trade and Commerce, sailed for Europe to scout markets for Quebec products.

EDUCATION

Ontario Educational Association appointed John Wallace Truster to newly created position of field secretary.

Ottawa Ladies' College announced appointment of Miss Kathleen Bowly, B.A., recently head teacher at Branksome Hall, as principal.

Pine Hill College, Halifax, announced temporary appointment of Dr. Trevor Davies, former minister of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, as professor of theology.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Medicine: Dr. Eldon M. Boyd and Dr. W. Ford Connell of Queen's University published results of preliminary researches which indicate that they have partially isolated a new vitamin, tentatively named "Vitamin F," administration of which greatly increases resistance to the common cold and decreases duration of the



HERE and ABROAD

■ The Royal Bank serves Canadians both at home and abroad. In London, one branch of the Bank is situated across the street from The Bank of England; another just off Trafalgar Square, beside Canada House. In Paris also, there is a conveniently located branch.

These overseas offices of The Royal Bank extend to Canadian enterprise every facility, and to Canadian visitors a friendly welcome.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

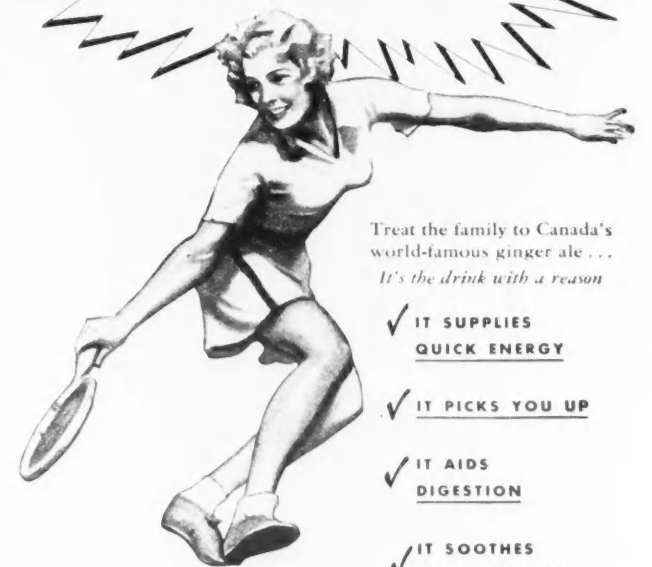
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Treat the family to Canada's world-famous ginger ale ... It's the drink with a reason

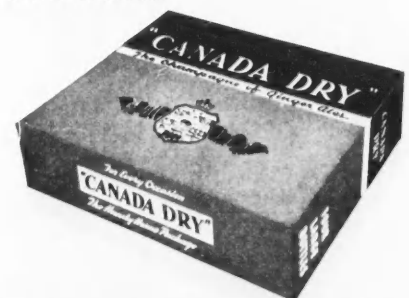
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- ✓ IT PICKS YOU UP
- ✓ IT AIDS DIGESTION
- ✓ IT SOOTHES AND REFRESHES INWARDLY

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The refreshing taste of Canada Dry is one of the world's flavour masterpieces...neither too sweet nor too dry. The wonderful sparkle is *always* thirst-quenching. Let the children have all they want. And try Canada Dry in punches and fruit cups. You'll find it always blends smoothly with other beverages.

If you'd like to save money, buy Canada Dry in the handy home cartons. They contain four large family-size bottles or six regular 12-oz. bottles.



CANADA DRY

"The Champagne of Ginger Ales"



WE don't claim you will feel as cool as these polar bears, but you will find The Roosevelt one of the coolest hotels in New York during the Summer months. Air-conditioned dining rooms and lounges, cross-ventilated bedrooms, a clear, cooling swimming pool and gymnasium are all designed to make your stay at The Roosevelt a matter of cool comfort.

Exclusively from Grand Central Terminal direct to lobby.

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MADISON AVE. at 15th ST., NEW YORK
Resident Manager: William H. H. H.

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Through The 30,000 Islands

All-Expense Cruise - - \$7.20

AN ENTRANCING, cool, island-dotted waterway winds its way along the shore of Georgian Bay from Midland to Parry Sound. Every day at 2 P.M. (Standard Time) except Wednesday and Sunday, at Midland, The City of Midland is waiting to pilot you through this rugged shoreline maze of islands.

An afternoon's sail on the breeze swept Bay will whet your appetite for dinner. Then, in a comfortable deck chair, as twilight blends with evening, you may surrender yourself to complete relaxation and enjoyment. You watch the channel narrow until at times you can almost step ashore. Again and again, as the ship slows down, there seems to be no exit from this tortuous waterway. All the while the ship is swept by the pervasive, healthful fragrance of balsam and pine. You'll find it better than any doctor's prescription for "what ails you".

At Parry Sound you have at your disposal for the overnight stop a comfortable cabin with running water. On the return trip the next day breakfast and luncheon will be served before you land at Midland at noon. THERE ARE NO EXTRAS. CABIN, FARE AND THREE MEALS—\$7.20.

Write, wire or phone for reservations
mentioning this advertisement

Georgian Bay Tourist Company of Midland, Ltd.
MIDLAND—ONTARIO

The King's Highway

Popular Vacation Points

BASS season is open! The Kawartha's cannot be excelled for fishing or a general holiday. There Buckhorn Lodge is an ideal headquarters. Horseback riding, tennis, golf, within easy reach and a private sand beach make it most popular. Shaded lawns run down to the rapids in front. Delicious meals are held at moderate charges. Write Buckhorn Lodge, R.R. No. 1, Lakefield.

CAMP LOLOMI (in the woods) is a genuine forest camp just 18 miles from Huntsville via the Algonquin Park Highway. There one lives in the great outdoors and sleeps in cabins in the woods. The fishing is really good and guides take the guest into virgin lakes. The meals, an important feature, are wholesome and well prepared. Write M. A. Holland, Huntsville, Ont.

IN BARRIE, Ontario, discriminating people choose The Olympia Restaurant where delicious meals are served at any hour—day or night.

WHEN in Haliburton on the holiday we talked to Mr. Rogers in Carnarvon who is offering for sale a number of small estates and cottage sites, all with beautiful shorelines. Drive up if planning a cottage and see these looking properties. For tackle and camping equipment, write T. H. Rogers & Son, Carnarvon, Ont.

ON THE route through Haliburton, we recommend W. A. Lindor's Service Garage "at the bridge" in Minden, where expert repair service is given. An O.M.U. Garage.

HOLIDAY this year at Locust Lodge Inn, Boboygon. An excellent holiday awaits you there. Overlooking the water the Inn is always a cool and restful spot. Within most comfortable rooms (many with bath) assure a good sleep. The fisherman will find plenty of sport. Those who enjoy horseback riding, golf, tennis, and bathing, may do so under excellent conditions. Yes, the meals are always fine. Locust Lodge Inn, Boboygon, Ont.

A LAKE OF BAYS holiday cannot help but be a success if spent at Ronville Lodge. Popular with the discriminating, Ronville features include—private, sandy beach, Horseback Riding, Boating, Tennis, Lawn Tennis, First class accommodation, and really good meals, excellent road direct to the Lodge Ronville Lodge, Lake of Bays, Ont.

VALHALLA is a most unique development. Nestled in the highlands of Haliburton, yet reached via the highway, it is a colony of small estates and cottage properties. Beautiful shoreline is available and homes are built to suit the requirements of purchasers. Offered for rental there are a number of delightful cottages on the lake. For full particulars, write G. W. S. Shipman, "Valhalla," Minden, Ont.

FOR the month of August there are several furnished cottages and cabins available at Lakeside Park on Lake Simcoe. A wonderful sand beach extends the full length of the property. Spring water, shaded walks, fireplaces, and free use of the boats are features. The cottages vary in size and price. Write Mrs. E. J. Skuse, Sarnia, Ont.

THE Castle Inn at Sarnia is an ideal stopping point on the way to and from the quins. Comfortable rooms with bath assure a good rest. Breakfast if desired.

COOL, summer breezes are always to be found at Rockway Lodge on Lake Couchiching. Just nine miles from Lake Simcoe, the lodge is situated on Gordon Island. Guests telephone from the highway dock and are met in a few minutes. Excellent tennis courts, fishing, boating, delicious meals and comfortable accommodation will be yours. Rockway Lodge, Rockway, Ont.

KNOTTLE INN, on the Magnetawan, have a happy throng of vacationers there just now. The fishing has been good and those who enjoy a vacation in the woods could find no better place. Comfortable accommodation and wholesome foods are found. There is much to do and congenial flow guests. Knottles Inn, Box B, Magnetawan, Ont.

FOR FOLDERS AND ROUTE MAPS, WRITE THE KING'S HIGHWAY, SATURDAY NIGHT.



TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE EMPIRE. Captain A. S. Wilcockson and First Officer Bowes of the Empire Flying Boat "Caledonia" which arrived in Montreal this week completing the first regularly scheduled transatlantic air crossing. The arrival in Montreal was broadcast over an international radio hook-up by Flight Commander A. H. Sandwell.

cold if contracted. J. J. Denny, metallurgical engineer, Dr. W. D. Robson, Schumacher, Ont., and Dr. Dudley A. Irwin, University of Toronto, announced discovery of method of preventing silicosis. Dr. A. H. W. Caulfield, Toronto, announced production of a serum to prevent and to alleviate poison ivy dermatitis.

National Research Council: Appointment of the following as members of the National Research Council for three-year terms was announced: Sir Frederick Banting and Prof. E. F. Barton, University of Toronto; W. R. Campbell, Windsor; Prof. R. H. Clark, University of British Columbia, and Dean E. P. Featherstonhaugh, University of Manitoba.

PERSONAL

Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Associations elected Miss Minnie A. Boyd, Winnipeg, president.

New Brunswick Dental Society elected Dr. F. L. Miller, Fredericton, president.

Prince Edward Island Medical Society elected Dr. A. W. Ross, Souris, president.

OBITUARY

Anglin, Dr. J. V., Saint John, N.B., psychiatrist, past president, American Psychiatric Association, former superintendent Lancaster Provincial Hospital (76). **Brillon**, Victor, Montreal, chief accountant Aluminum Co. of Canada. **Cameron**, Douglas, Edmonton, rancher, sordough and Riel rebellion veteran (77). **Carling**, Miss Louise, London, Ont., founder of Women's Music Clubs of Ottawa and London, daughter of the late Sir John Carling (81). **Douglas**, Dr. Hugh Stanley, Toronto, staff member University of Toronto and Hospital for Sick Children (41). **Gordon**, William G. R., Vancouver, textile executive, brother of Sir Charles Gordon (65). **Hodgson**, Charles A., Montreal, partner

in accounting firm of Creak, Cushing and Hodgson (55). **Kimpton**, Charles, Toronto, president Charles Kimpton & Sons Co., fruit brokers. **Lang**, Herman, Toronto, mining broker, Grand Master Western Jurisdiction Royal and Select Masters A.F. & A.M. (72). **Lawson**, Arthur Thomas, Leaside, Ont., former chief accountant C. N. Telegraphs, former clerk-treasurer of Leaside (79). **Lever**, Frederick T. C., Montreal, retired editorial staff member Family Herald & Weekly Star, former assistant circulation manager Winnipeg Free Press (65). **Lumby**, Mrs. John R., Fort William, Ont., wife of editor Fort William Times-Journal. **Luttrell**, Edward J., Toronto, broker (63). **Macdonald**, Donald John, Toronto, retired treasurer of York County (78). **MacMillan**, Dr. James A., Kingsville, Ont., past president American College of Surgeons, former professor clinical medicine Detroit College of Medicine. **McCauley**, Dr. W. A., Sudbury, retired chief of medical staff of International Nickel Co. **Menier**, Joseph, Grand Baie, Que., retired Chicoutimi county judge (74). **Mitchell**, Mrs. Eliza, Toronto, oldest resident of Toronto (100). **Montet**, Edmond E., Montreal, former president General News & Advertising Limited, former secretary of editorial department of La Presse (69). **Patterson**, Arthur Elliott, Windsor, Ont., vice-president Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit (52). **Patterson**, Charles David, Montreal, managing director Willis & Co., Ltd. (58). **Pringle**, William Wesley, Arden, Ont., former warden of Frontenac county (84). **Raine**, William Roy, Toronto, president W. R. Raine & Co., investment securities. **Raine**, John Maurice, Montreal, secretary-treasurer Insurance Exchange Corp., brother of W. R. Raine (47). **Roberts**, Albert, St. Thomas, Ont., chairman St. Thomas Public Utilities Commission. **Stevens**, Rev. William Hansford, Quebec, Que., port chaplain of Quebec for Methodists and Baptists (72).

CHEVROLET WINS

in the
QUALITY "SHOW-DOWN!"

HOW many cars in the lowest price field have the famous Unisteel Turret Top Bodies by Fisher, safest and smartest known? Just one car—CHEVROLET.

How many of the lowest-priced cars have a Valve-in-Head engine, the kind used in record-holding airplanes, speedboats and racing cars? Only one—CHEVROLET.

Which of the cars in the very lowest price field has perfected Hydraulic Brakes—along with the matchless "Knee-Action" gliding ride, exclusive Fisher No-Draft Ventilation, and Safety glass in every window? CHEVROLET—and Chevrolet alone!

No other car gives you all these thoroughly proved advantages at the lowest prices and with peak economy. That's why it pays you to look at Chevrolet first—if you're interested in a quality low-priced car.

**On Master De Luxe Models.*

PRICED FROM
Master 2-Passenger Business Coupe — delivered at factory.
Ottawa, Government taxes, license and freight additional. (Prices subject to change without notice.)

\$745

Monthly payments to suit your purse on the General Motors Installment Plan.



FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

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CORK TIP OR PLAIN

IN PLAYER'S YOU GET VINTAGE TOBACCO

1832 1937



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A population receptive to many Canadian products, within comparatively easy reach, offers a market which should be of interest to Canadian manufacturers and agriculturalists. Our knowledge of West Indian business conditions is gladly placed at the disposal of those interested. Inquiries are invited.

Worldwide facilities in every department of banking

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

Illicit Liquor Said Scourge In "Dry" Area

Bootleggers Started as Soon as Hotels Closed, Fenelon Falls Rector Declares

Lindsay, April 1 (Special)—Trade in illicit spirits in Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and neighboring districts was the background of two cases in police court here yesterday.

In the first case, Fred Gubbins of Fenelon Falls was charged with assaulting his wife, Crown Attorney Anderson stated that Mrs. Gubbins was so badly beaten by her husband that she could not show herself in public. The accused told the court that he had obtained bootleg gin in the village, and afterwards did not know what he was doing. He was given two years' suspended sentence by Magistrate Gee on condition that he abstain from drinking.

Archibald Johnston of Verulam Township was charged by Corporal T. J. Woods, R.C.M.P., with allowing a still to be operated on his premises. Last week Bruce Freeborn was sentenced to 18 months in the Reformatory for operating the still. The charge against Johnston was dismissed when defense counsel claimed that the farm was owned by an estate and that Johnston was not alone responsible for the actions of the tenant.

After the court session, Rev. L. F. Geary, rector of St. James' Anglican Church, Fenelon Falls, told The Telegram that he was certain there were many bootleggers operating in Fenelon Falls. "We voted out the beverage rooms there, but sometimes I think it would have been better if we had left them alone. At least there was a measure of control. But as soon as the hotels were closed the bootleggers started to operate, and there is absolutely no control. The police seem to be aware

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

HOPE FOR THE TREE

"The Scent of Water" by Susan Buchan; Musson, Toronto; \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS is a novel of life among (out of work) Welsh miners and of settlement work in a desolate Welsh town. The heroine, Margaret Gerard, temporarily diverted from the delights of the London season, finds in Llantwys a new standard of values, and a new meaning to life, more to her mind than the conventions and excitements that had hitherto made up most of her existence. The theme is admittedly trite, and the temptations to sentimentalism unbounded. In spite, however, of the fact that the book ends with a triple wedding, the author has succeeded in giving a picture of a mining district in South Wales in which sentiment is properly subordinated to the job in hand. The happy matings are incidental to the theme, and at least two of them are unnecessary.

What one carries away from the book is a double impression: first, of the almost unbelievable plight of the out-of-work miners, and secondly, of the sheer pluck they bring to their difficulties. I should be unfair to the book if I were to imply that there is any sort of Pollyanna goodness in the picture. It is no shallow optimism this, but the grim courage of four folk resolved to hang on and make the best of it. What help the settlement workers can give is at best some means to use the leisure of which the workers have so pitifully much. There are libraries, music, dramatics; handicrafts are established; there is some cooperative buying of necessities. The title of the book comes from the book of Job.

"For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. Though the root thereof may wither in the ground, yet through the scent of water it will bud, and bring forth boughs like a plant."

It is little enough that is being done, but it is the scent of water, and hope and courage are kept alive in the land. It is a moving story, Susan Buchan is, of course Lady Tweedsmuir, but her publishers have very properly refrained from mentioning the fact.

SOME CANADIAN BOOKS

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

HUGH HEATON, and H. E. M. Sellen his illustrator, have done another. Except that it is in prose it is exactly the same sort of thing as the first one and the second one. Taken separately, Mr. Heaton and Mr. Sellen might be not so important. But Heaton-Sellen as a combination we beg pardon, a collaboration is invincible. This one is "Professor

Porky" and is all about porcupines and rabbits. It is much too short. (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 50 cents.)

John Coulter's prize-winning play, "The House in the Quiet Glen," has been put in one volume with another of his Irish comedies, "The Family Portrait." Both are extremely dexterous pieces of work in the lighter Abbey Theatre manner, giving plenty of opportunity for character-type acting. The dialogue is racy and natural. The motivation, however, is so slight as to verge upon farce and any serious implication that might arise out of the situations is slid over at top speed. Since this element of professional finish is exactly what Canadian play-writing most needs, the advent of Mr. Coulter to our midst is greatly to be welcomed. But Canadian playwrights should not conclude, from his prestige and success, that this is the only attitude that the theatre can take towards life. (Macmillan, \$1.75.)

Frederick William Wallace, whose long series of sailing-ship stories has won him a unique following all around the world, has transcribed a diary kept during his voyage fifteen years ago in the famous clipper ship *Grand Duchess*, built in 1873 for the Australian trade and bought by Russia in 1899 as a cadet training ship. Interned during the war, she was surrendered at its close to the "White Russian" Volunteer Fleet, operated by exiled noblemen in any freight business that they could get. The amount of interesting material the author gets out of a moderately eventful run of three or four weeks is amazing—except to those who already know his immense powers of observation. The book, which is a record of a practically extinct kind of navigation, is profusely illustrated and admirably printed. ("Under Sail in the Last of the Clippers," Musson, \$2.50.)

Merrill Denison, one-time Hart House playwright, has now these many years been a prophet in Radio-land in New York. He has become an expert contriver of the kind of radio "turn" which consists in part of monologue and in part of dramatic dialogues executed by several performers but worked into the monologue as if they were part of the speaker's story. Five different series of these scripts, dealing with the history of railroading and the automobile, telegraphy, shipping, and aviation, have been made into a book under the title "Advancing America," and read remarkably well, considering that they were intended for another kind of communication. (Dodd Mead, \$2.25.)

There is a real if undisciplined eloquence in many of the lines of Wilmot B. Lane's "Quebec," which a more scrupulous taste and a more careful design might have made into a memorable statement of the forces of destiny which transferred half a continent from France to England when Wolfe and Montcalm died. But



MOTORISTS

Try Courtesy

and See How Others Will Follow

WHEN NEXT you go motoring resolve to "Try Courtesy" every inch of the way and see how much more enjoyable your trip will be and how quickly other drivers will respond to your courtesy. If I could but persuade half of the motorists to "Try Courtesy" I am confident that the other half would follow suit and then we would have established the greatest single factor for safe motoring—courteous driving.

Again I suggest that you "Try Courtesy" the next time you are driving. Try to refrain from "pocketing" your fellow-motorist when he gets into a traffic difficulty. Try to give him some warning of what you intend to do next whether it is to slow down, stop, change direction or overtake him. Try to give him his share of the road so as not to unnerv him by a "close shave." Try to remember to dip or dim your brilliant headlights when you meet him at night so that he will not be "ditched" or drive straight on when he should take a curve. Try to remember that hills, curves and other blind spots are danger spots—keep to your right side of the road when you come to them.

In these and the dozens of other ways, which will occur to you, I sincerely recommend that you "Try Courtesy" every inch of the way.



B. L. Mueser
MINISTER OF HIGHWAYS
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

what can we think of a poet who makes a French captain address an Indian chief in these words?

Well, mobilize your feet. Do not blink. My orders, Chief of your hapless greasy ham. Will feel my itching poniard through it jam. For outboud speed, 'Bout face and pace; now scam. Ill-luck to you should this come to Montcalm.

AN ADULT NOVEL

"God's Sparrows" by Philip Child, London, Thornton Butterworth, \$2.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THIS is that very rare and encouraging thing, an adult Canadian novel. There is nothing about it to suggest juvenility either in the author or in the community of which he writes or even the public for which he writes. With even less of limitation than Miss de la Roch's novels, Mr. Child's work takes its place in the main body of sincere and valuable fiction of this decade in the English language, and it is a place well towards the front. Its characters, although exceedingly complex, move in accordance with an intelligible psychology, and express themselves naturally and at the same time revealingly. In one respect, that of the behavior of the men under the stress of modern war, they are, I am, I think, more intelligible than any but a very few of the recent books written in the English language. Mr. Child must not only have experienced and observed a good deal of warfare, but he must have applied to his observations a wide knowledge of psychology as it has developed since the war. It is very probable that his book, which is refreshingly free from any taint of propagandism, could not have been written much sooner after the war than it actually was.

If the book has a serious weakness, it is over-compression, which seems an odd thing to say of a novel of nearly 150,000 words. But the fact is that the material is that of a family saga rather than a single novel, and the canvas seems almost always a little over-crowded. The women in particular never get to the front of the picture as one would like them to do, and one feels that it is not for lack of interest in them on the author's part but lack of space. The subject of the story is the variant behavior resulting from conflicting character strains in different members of a compact family group. The hereditary strains are New England Puritan (very well realized by the author) and Scottish county-family with an infusion of kypsy; they are blended in an Ontario small-city household of comfortable wealth. After less than a hundred pages of Ontario scenes, the war begins to put its pressures on one after another of the family, and the rest of the book is wholly concerned with the efforts of each to do what every sensitive and serious person has had to do according to his lights ever since 1915 build himself a theory of the universe which will make it possible to be a human being and yet not

(Continued on Next Page)

... and all this need never have happened

HERE and now in Ontario people are learning all over again that you cannot make people "good" by law...

Sincere but mistaken reformists play into the hands of the vilest elements... they create unnecessary crimes and new criminals, by depriving decent citizens of the chance to obtain legally the wholesome relaxation of a glass of beer.

May we remind them of what were the conditions thirteen years ago just before the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act. We quote from a newspaper article published in October 1924:

"The law has not stopped drunkenness in Ontario. It has not stopped bootlegging. It has not stopped young people from carrying the 'hip flask'. It has not stopped hi-jacking. It has not stopped the bootlegger from collecting all the profit. It has not lowered the taxes of the Province... It has not prevented the debauchery of young girls in dance halls and automobiles from drinking bootleg whiskey... In not one particular has Prohibition in Ontario performed what its advocates hoped for, promised for it, and doubtless believed it would accomplish."

Let us not make these things true again!

● This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

Clipping from Toronto Telegram, April 1, 1937

FLAZ/POL
DONE IN A FLASH

ENGLISH-MADE

CAR POLISH

ULTRA-RAPID

Lasting Brilliant



75c AT YOUR GARAGE

J. C. ADAMS CO. LTD.
National Distributors
115 GEORGE ST. TORONTO

perrier

FRENCH
NATURAL
SPARKLING
TABLE WATER



Without the addition of
Bi-Carbonate of Soda

THE CHAMPAGNE OF TABLE WATERS

The ideal water alone or with spirits and wines

HOMWOOD SANITARIUM



The happiest days of many patients' lives have been spent at Homewood. It is more than a hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental strains... it is a community of beautiful buildings situated on a scenic country site, where good cheer and interest rule. The services of a kindly medical staff—hydrotherapy, massage, diet, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, are all included in one very moderate rate.

Write Harvey Clare, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium,
Guelph, Ont.

BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 6)

scorn oneself too deeply for endurance. It is perhaps the greatest theme of our time, and Mr. Child will no doubt return to it later; but he is not a mere "war novelist." Even if we had not had his very vivid seventeenth-century-Canada tale, "The Village of Souls," we should know that he is not a man of one subject, and the war is far from being the only thing he has seen.

JULY READING

BY LADY WILLISON

"A Mighty Fortress" by Le Grand Cannon, Jr. (Oxford).

WHEN did you last read a thoroughly successful novel about a minister? Here is one, and Mr. Cannon's novel at that. The story deals with the Abolition crisis in the United States and the whole is a piece of work of which any author might be proud. Zeke Peele grows up on a New England farm; by native derivation he is somewhat "thrown," as Scots say. All the characters are beautifully lifelike especially Zeke's mother and father, and the revivalist Mr. Watling. There is no shrieking emphasis in the story, but a great deal of the truth of human nature. Time, the eighteen fifties.

"A Cardinal of the Medici" by Susan Hicks Beach (Macmillan).

A VERY fine historical novel, documented carefully and written with distinction. Really a biography in the form of fiction of Cardinal Ippolito, illegitimate son of the Medici who was born in 1511 and died a Cardinal at the age of twenty-five. Anyone who wishes to understand and enjoy a great period in Italian history will be well advised to read this scholarly interesting volume.

"Things Past Redress" by Augustine Birrell (Ryerson).

READERS of long ago fell under the spell of Mr. Birrell's cheerful soliloquizing. Much has happened since those days. His reminiscences have been long delayed for various reasons, one being the death of Birrell's son who evidently was editing his father's papers. The most important pages tell a good deal about Ireland and Parnell; there is also an account of an outstanding bill dealing with education which Birrell helped to frame. Few of the older generation can resist such an opening sentence: "The earliest vestments of life are to be found hanging out, if I may say so, on a clothes-line in the back garden of your first home. A plebeian smile but let it pass."

"Pedlar's Progress: The Life of Bronson Alcott" by Odell Shepard (McClelland & Stewart).

SOMEWHAT heavy in style and yet a notable biography. Professor Shepard has read Alcott's diaries amounting to five million words. He knows his subject and is able to give new light. Yet essentially he does not alter the accepted reading of Alcott's character. Alcott was an idealist, and he was a great teacher. His best work was oral, not written.

"A City of Bells" and "A Pedlar's Pack" by Elizabeth Goudge (Copp Clark).

ONE of the most delightful stories one has read for a long, long time, about a cathedral town and various lovable characters. And a collection of short stories by the same author.

"Indian Peenshow" by Henry Newman (Oxford).

A SATISFACTORY small book on India by a writer who has been a journalist in that country since the time of the Younghusband expedition. Impresses the reader as containing more truth and less uninformed opinion than almost any other book on India one has read.

"Palace Scenes: More Plays of Queen Victoria" by Laurence Housman (Nelson).

COMPLETING the picture begun in "Victoria Regina". Amusing, apt, possibly written now and then from the point of view of one who conceals the fact that his tongue is in his cheek. A most entertaining book. Before long Mr. Housman's gay fancies may be taken as serious history.

"Plaque with Laurel" by M. Barnard Eldershaw (Oxford).

THE reader considers this novel a find. True, one had known the earlier work of the two Australian

ladies, Miss Barnard and Miss Eldershaw, who have discovered the secret of perfect collaboration, but no one had warned the reader that "Plaque with Laurel" is an account of an Australian Writers' Guild Convention, like our own Canadian Authors' Society. Fine character drawing, gaiety, aspiration and Australian scenery, with the story of a dead and gone author of high standing, combine to make a delightful and notable novel.

"Letters to a Friend" by Winifred Holtby, edited by Alice Holtby and Jean McWilliam (Collins).

THERE have been few writers as gallant of soul as Miss Holtby. Those who have read "South Riding" will find in this volume a portrait of a gayhearted, lovable woman who felt she owed much to the world because she had been happy and fortunate herself. The letters were written to a friend, made while in France with the W.A.C., and kept for the rest of her life.

"The Lemon Tree" by Margot Ruddock (Dent).

WITH an introduction by W. B. Yeats. Mr. Yeats included several of this young writer's poems in his "Oxford Book of Modern Poetry." Miss Ruddock's work in one sense is extremely modern, with a derivation going far back. Evidently Mr. Yeats believes that she writes in the

ecstasy of a mystic akin to that once known in Europe, still known in the East. Two verses are given from a verse poem called "Sea Shell."

I stooped to take him,
Lovely shell, in my hand,
Half scared to break him
Tucked so deep in the sand.
When came a whisper
From the sand up to me
"Soak me with salt
Throw me back in the sea"

"Pipe All Hands" by H. M. Tomlinson (Mussion).

A SEA story of much excellence. There is little use in comparing Mr. Tomlinson's work with that of Conrad or others. He stands in his own domain. The sea, the ship, the men who follow the sea are splendidly expressed. The story of the novel is interesting and adequate, but the great background excels in importance.

"The Note-Books and Papers of Gerard Manley Hopkins," edited by Humphrey House (Oxford Press).

VALUABLE additional light on the life and work of a remarkable poet who has been and is influential in English poetry. His poems were not published until after his death which occurred in 1889 when his papers were left in his room at 86 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.



Happy Days

**Tens of thousands
are keeping them forever
with a home movie camera**

SWIMMING, diving in the surf of some wind-swept beach—or outward bound on the deck of a boat... Tramping across country with a dog and a gun...

Or even just pottering around the garden, having fun with the children, watching your adorable baby as he toddles about on an endless tour of discovery... Your happiest days—which are they?

However they come about—they're the best part of life. Thousands upon thousands of people today are keeping them forever with a movie camera.

Home movies are the great new thrill all the world's discovering. They give

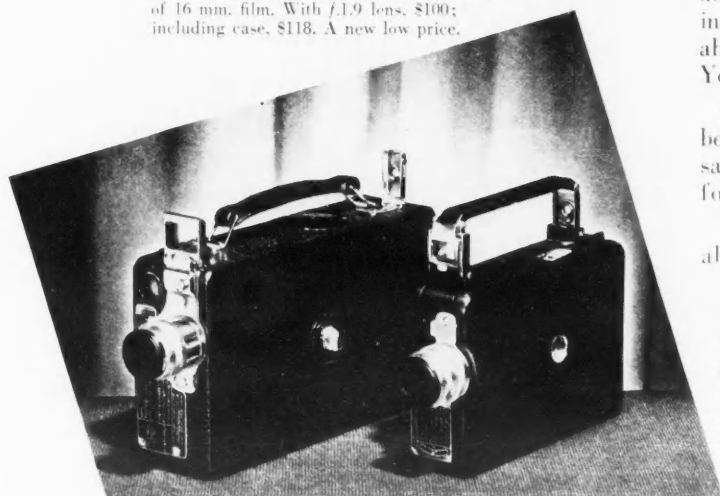
you a power never known before—the power of bringing back the actual changing scenes of your past experiences; living over again the happy times you've had with people you love, precious interludes you've shared together.

These fine Eastman home movie cameras—Magazine Ciné-Kodak and Ciné-Kodak "K"—make it easy and simple for anyone to make home movies.

FULL-COLOUR KODACHROME. And now you can get the thing you've longed for as the sheer perfection of picture taking—movies in full, natural colour. These 16 mm. cameras give you either black-and-white or colour movies. For radiant, glowing, lifelike colour—just load your camera with Kodachrome, wonderful new Eastman colour film. No fuss, no extra equipment, simple as black-and-white.

Drop in at your dealer's today—let him put both these cameras through their paces for you. He has some great reels to show you.

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MAGAZINE CINÉ-KODAK loads in three seconds. You don't touch the film. It comes in a magazine. Just slip the magazine into place, close the camera cover and shoot. Effortless loading is only one of six new features in this remarkable pocket-size movie camera. With fast f/1.9 lens, \$110; including carrying case, \$160.50.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. MCAREE

OUR luck as a reader of detective stories holds, and we do not remember when we have had such a run of stories worth recommending to those who like this kind of fiction. "Ill Met By Moonlight," by Leslie Ford (Farrar and Rinehart, \$2.25) is quite up to Miss Ford's standard. It is interesting, even exciting in parts, and escapes, though by rather a narrow margin, the fault of incredibility. Just before the last chapter it seems that Miss Ford has let us down by fastening the crime on a minor character in whom nobody is interested and whose death on the gallows could give no satisfaction to anybody. But she swerves away from this and finally convicts a character who has been prominent throughout the story and generally unsuspected. "The Last Express," by Bernard Kendrick (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25) introduces a blind detective. It is not an innovation because Ernest Bramah presented us with Max Carrados some years ago. But the detective in "The Last Express" has a dog trained to guide him about, and we learn something incidentally about these trained German sheep dogs and also about underground New York. One advantage claimed for the blind detective, and perhaps the only justification for thus presenting a man obviously handicapped, is that the lack of sight permits greater mental concentra-

tion, and is therefore an aid to the deductive process. We doubt it. Nevertheless this is a story well worth reading, and we defy any fan to pick the villain until the last chapter. "The Upside Down Murders," by Hugh Austin (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25) is the best of the lot. It introduces us to one of the most engaging scoundrels we have met in the fiction of crime in Looking-Glass Louis. The dialogue is at times hilariously funny, the characters well drawn and individual, and there is adequate bloodshed. But for one lingering doubt which concerns the telltale print, and which we cannot discuss without spoiling the story for readers, we should set this story down as a gem of the first water. In any event it ought not to be missed. If we may say that perfection is represented by the figure 100, our opinion is that "The Burning Court," by John Dickson Carr (The Masson Book Co., \$2.25) reaches this figure at the end of first chapter and never falls below 85 through its entire length. As we read, we wondered at the complexity of the problem, and how it could be possibly solved to the satisfaction of the reader. It is by far the best story Mr. Carr has written and we doubt if a dozen other authors of detective fiction have such a masterpiece to their credit. This is the first story of his

which we have come across whose scene is laid in the United States, though we seem to have heard that Mr. Carr is an American. How a body could be removed from a sealed crypt, how a woman could apparently walk through a door that had been bricked up many years earlier, would seem to be rather mystifying, but the solution is simple enough and does not insult our intelligence. The characters are much more than the usual lay figures, and the writing is excellent throughout. We recommend this book most heartily. Never having met many hard-boiled newspapermen in our actual experience, we are all the readier to asso-

ciates with them in the pages of fiction. They are the chief figures in "Dead is the Door-Nail," by Paul Haggard (The J. B. Lippincott Co., \$2.25). There is a great deal of drinking and cursing and a satisfactory amount of bloodshed. But as a detective story we cannot say very much in its favor. Perhaps it belongs to the thriller class. If so it is worth mentioning, and those who like to mingle with tough guys may enjoy themselves with it.



G. WINDER SMITH, who was recently appointed to the staff of St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

» TRAVEL

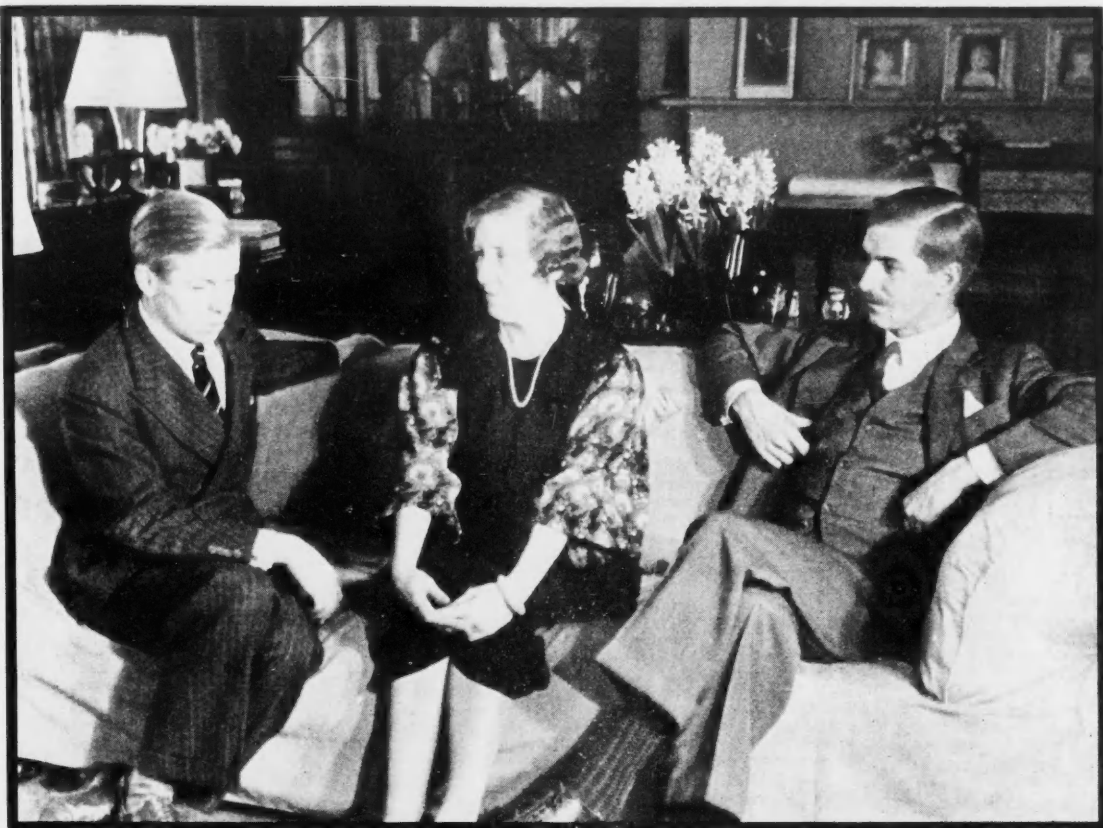
» FASHION

» HOMES

» LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 17, 1937

CHATELAINE, WIFE, MOTHER, NOVELIST AT HOME



THE lives of few women in Canada are quite so full of activity and interests as those of Lady Tweedsmuir. Her duties as hostess of Government House, as a literary critic and essayist, as the novelist Susan Buchan with eight volumes to her credit, as the mother of three sons and a daughter, and as a social worker who inspired the recently established book service for Western Canada administered by the I.O.D.E., are among the interests that come most promptly to mind. "Jay" has on this page made a record of incidents in an average day at Ottawa.

UPPER LEFT, Lady Tweedsmuir in the greenhouses of Rideau Hall.

UPPER RIGHT, Her Excellency with two of her sons, Hon. William and Hon. John Buchan.

MIDDLE LEFT, the kitchen of Rideau Hall.

MIDDLE RIGHT, Major A. S. Redfern, secretary to His Excellency, brings a message.

LOWER LEFT, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir in the drawing room of their private quarters.

LOWER RIGHT, Lady Tweedsmuir at her desk.



THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

EVERYONE who can has left Toronto for cool Northern lakes. Summer houses on the Muskoka Lakes and Lake Simcoe have been opened and motor cars have been exchanged for swift launches as a means of getting about. This is the time of the year when the long English week-end comes into vogue in Canada, and those who perforce must remain in the city during the week to direct its commerce, leave Friday evening and are away until Monday. Not that those remaining in Toronto do not have compensations. A favorite spot with many is the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on the Island, where afternoon tea on the verandah cooled by the breezes of Lake Ontario is a pleasant way of forgetting the heat of the city. Golf clubs and hotel roof-gardens high above the city are other much favored spots. And Toronto's many lovely gardens, now in their summer glory, are the scene of teas and bridge parties.

ONE of the events of the past week was the Canadian premiere of the picture "Salute to Valour," a record of the pilgrimage to Vimy. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Bruce, both recently returned from England, honored the occasion with their presence. Their party included Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. A. Corrigan, Mr. G. P. Dymond, Captain G. P. Scholfield, Lieut.-Col. Baptist Johnston, Lieut. G. F. McCrimmon and Mr. Archie Hargreaves-Brown. Dr. Walter S. Allward, who designed and executed the Vimy Memorial, and Mrs. Allward, were other distinguished guests. In their party were Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Dr. John Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Allward, Mr. J. J. Allward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Frost and Miss Frost, Mr. Frederick Challenger, Lady Willison, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, the Misses MacMurchy, Miss Mary Thornhill and Mrs. M. Hancock. Representatives of the Dominion Government as well as consuls in Toronto, and civic officials were among the guests at the event.

ON THE CALENDAR

Thursday, July 15 (in case of rain—16th)—National Garden Scheme. Roche's Point Gardens, including "The Lodge," Mrs. Edmund Boyd; "Beechcroft," Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Osler and the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers. Mrs. G. F. McFarland will serve tea at "Windward".

Saturday and Sunday, July 17-18—Members and Guests' Golf Week-End at the Seigniory Club, Province of Quebec.

Tuesday, July 20 (in case of rain—21st)—National Garden Scheme.



MRS. REGINALD PELLATT and Mr. Gordon Perry, President of the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, snapped at the Seigniory Club Horse Show.

Lady Baillie, "Lisonally Farm," Oakville, Ont. Mrs. Luther Holton, Burlington-on-the-Lake. Tea will be served at Lady Baillie's.

Thursday, July 22—Promenade Symphony Concert, under the direction of Reginald Stewart, Malcolm and Godden, guest artists. At Varsity Arena.

WINNIPEG

THE highlight of the week has been the unofficial visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, who spent Tuesday in town en route west on their ten thousand mile tour of the Canadian northwest. Lady Tweedsmuir was kept busy fulfilling some informal engagements but in the afternoon His Excellency honored the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Tupper at the tea hour. It happened to be their fiftieth wedding anniversary and a great many of their intimates were there, busy congratulating them. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allan and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chester lunched with Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir on their private train. Mrs. Allan returned to her island home after the luncheon, having spent the day in town.

The day previous had been spent at Kenora where Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kneeland had taken Their Excellencies and their party, together with a few of their personal friends, on an all day cruise on their yacht, the "Minne-wawa." The party included Their Excellencies, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Redfern, Mrs. Pape, the Hon. Alistair Buchan, Lieut. Rivers-Smith and Capt. Preston Campbell, aides-de-camp, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach, Mrs. C. V. Alloway, Miss

George Black (the former Betty Riley) have returned from a honeymoon spent in Honolulu and are at present the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad S. Riley.

Mr. Peter Poussotte has arrived from Toronto and will spend his vacation here the guest of his parents, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Guy Poussotte.

In honor of her sister, Mrs. A. R. Springett, of Montreal, who spent a few days here en route to visit her sisters, the Misses Galt, in Victoria, Mrs. W. Harvey Smith entertained informally at dinner the other evening.

Miss Margaret Morse is spending a week-end at Kenora, a guest at Mrs. Douglas Clark's summer home.

In honor of Mrs. Charles Rumsey, of Toronto, Miss Margaret Windatt entertained at a buffet luncheon one day this week.

MRS. ALFRED PEARSON, of Liverpool, England, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Elliott, at the Lake of the Woods. She spent a few days in town this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Coyne. Mrs. Coyne entertained at a delightful luncheon at the Motor Country Club in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Mather, her daughter Jane, Mr. D. L. Mather, and Miss Jean Mather, are spending a few weeks at French Narrows, Lake of the Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Carruthers have taken a cottage at the Lake of the Woods and moved down this week.

Miss Geraldine Taylor is spending a fortnight at Minaki, the guest of Miss Ormond.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kilgour are spending the holiday season at Fairlane, Ont., and this week Miss Hester Russell left to be their guest.

WEDDINGS

OTTAWA

Carter-Carson—On Friday, July 9, Mr. R. Leon Carter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Carter of St. Paul's Valley, Oklahoma, and Miss Gertrude Alexandra Alise Carson, daughter of Mr. Percy Alexander Carson and the late Mrs. Carson of Calgary, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bennett of Ottawa.

OAKVILLE, ONT.

Tait-Root—On Saturday, July 10, Dr. Herbert Milton Shepherd, son of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Tait of Toronto, and Miss Mary Alice Root, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Root.

VANCOUVER

Booth-Coghlan—On Monday, July 5, Mr. Stanley Booth, son of Mrs. Booth and the late Alvah Booth of Leeds, England, and Miss Cleo Veronica Coghlan, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. T. Coghlan.

ENGAGEMENTS

LONDON, ONT.

Smith-Blackburn—Mr. James Desmond Blaise Smith of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Smith of Ottawa, to Miss Miriam Irene Blackburn, daughter of the late Arthur Steven and Mrs. Blackburn.

TORONTO

Jennett-Lalley—Mr. D. E. Folkes Jennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jennett of Halesbury, to Miss Mary Aldworth Lalley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Childs Lalley.

WINNIPEG

Esson-Laird—Mr. James Edgar Esson, Jr. of Peterborough, Ont., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar Esson of Boston, Mass., to Miss Augustine Oliver Laird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Laird.



CAPTAIN C. C. MANN and Lieutenant F. W. Berwick of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, St. Johns, Que., who brought their horses to the Seigniory Club for the Sixth Annual Horse Show which was held July 1-4.

Pleated turban in cloud-white georgette, 8.50

White nail varnish by Elizabeth Arden. Bottle . . . 1.10

Summer crepe frock white as the driven snow . . . 15.95

White kid handbag cleverly pleated for chic . . . 7.50

Palter de Liso shoe copied in kid, white as foam . . . 10.00

LADY IN WHITE
by Simpson's

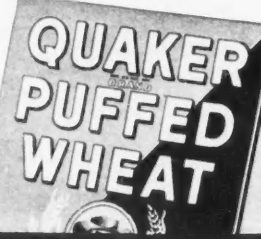
SHIRLEY TEMPLE says...

Star of "WEE WILLIE WINKIE" A 20th Century-Fox Picture



Have you tried my Quaker Puffed Wheat and Double Fruit breakfast?

SHIRLEY has fruit juice as well as fresh fruit with her Quaker Puffed Wheat for breakfast.



Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS

\$1.00 PER INSERTION

Paid in advance

All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lang, of Saul Ste. Marie, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Wilfred Scott, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Scott, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place at Saul Ste. Marie on August 7th.

Nancy Martin, Miss Mary Arkoll and Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Gillespie, The two latter had the honor of dining on Their Excellencies' train that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Henderson are spending a month at the Minaki Inn, Minaki, enjoying the golf and the swimming. Mrs. Archie Hunt and Mrs. Louis Bawlf spent a few days there this week. The latter has now come on to Kenora where she is the guest of Mrs. E. W. Kneeland.

Major C. H. Hill has arrived from Regina and is on pension at the Port Garry Hotel for the next few months. Mrs. Conrad S. Riley, who is now at her country place at Pine Ridge for the summer months, entertained a group of eight at lunch and bridge one day this week. Mr. and Mrs.

HOTEL MAYFLOWER ON CAPE COD BAY

At Manomet Point-Plymouth, Mass.

Golf by the Sea
Surf Bathing
Fishing

COME TO CAPE COD FOR THE BEST VACATION YOU EVER HAD

Two fine Hotels offer every comfort and amusement. The MAYFLOWER at Manomet Point, Plymouth, Mass., one of New England's finest Resort Hotels (from \$7 daily American Plan); and the MAYFLOWER at Hyannis, Mass. (from \$5 daily American plan). Write either Hotel for Folder.

I've made your pleasure my business.—Charles A. Doolley, Prop.

A MILE OF PRIVATE BEACH

RESTRICTED CLIENTELE

HEAT IS NO HEALTH HAZARD WHEN TOILETS ARE CLEANED WITH Sani-Flush



Beware of a soiled toilet. Hot weather increases the danger. Germs breed faster. Odors become more noticeable. Keep the bowl sparkling clean. Purify the hidden trap. Use Sani-Flush. The scientific formula for Sani-Flush was developed especially to do this job better. Sani-Flush cleans toilets without unpleasant scouring. Just sprinkle a little in the bowl. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush. Stains vanish. Odors are banished. Germs are killed. The porcelain becomes white as snow. Sani-Flush cannot injure plumbing.

It is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and syndicate stores—30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING



SWING INTO THE SCENIC WEST

...to your own travel tune, with 40 Circle Tours to choose from, at agreeable, economical rates.
2 to 3 WEEKS - \$243.70 to \$403.50
FROM TORONTO

Modern American Independent

Go alone, or with family and friends. Start any day up to Oct. 31st. See what you like, at your own speed. Visit the real Wonderland of America—canyons, mountains, lakes, rivers, coasts, Indians, Hollywood, fruit ranches, fisheries. Travel on famous trains. Stay at notable hotels. Extend your trip to Alaska or Hawaii. Circle America your own way. Liberal stop-overs.

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America's Foremost Travel Organization

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BABY COMING?

Has the doctor advised you to be careful until baby comes? Warned you about the effect of caffeine on heart, nerves and kidneys?

Giving up caffeine doesn't mean giving up the joy of good coffee. You can have all the fragrance and flavor of the world's finest coffees minus 97% of the upsetting caffeine, simply by changing to Kaffee-Hag Coffee. You can get it at every grocer's. Roasted by Kellogg in London, Ont.

GUEST HOUSE

For those wanting quiet or rest. Very good food. Reasonable rates.

Box 726 . Cobourg, Ont.

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BELMONT MANOR
A GOLF CLUB
John O. Evans,
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For full particulars
ask the Managers or
any Travel Agency.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOVA SCOTIA QUEBEC ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

12 day cruises for as little as \$100

Thrill to the unspoiled beauty of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—St. Pierre and Miquelon, the last colony of France in the New World—fjords that pierce towering hills—multi-coloured cliffs and majestic seascapes—Northern lights that defy description—see it all aboard the smartly appointed S.S. Belle Isle. Sailings from Montreal every second Friday, beginning May 7th.

Full details and bookings from
NEWFOUNDLAND CANADA STEAMSHIPS LIMITED
FURNISH HOUSE, St. James St., MONTREAL
F. C. Thompson Co. Ltd., Royal Bank Building, Toronto, or any travel agent.

There is A Thrill in Touring When You...Take-MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

ARE YOU AFRAID OF 'CLOSE-UPS'?

You need never be if you regularly apply just a little DEW—the perfect protection against the dangers of offensive perspiration. It will not stain costly fabrics nor irritate sensitive skin.



THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

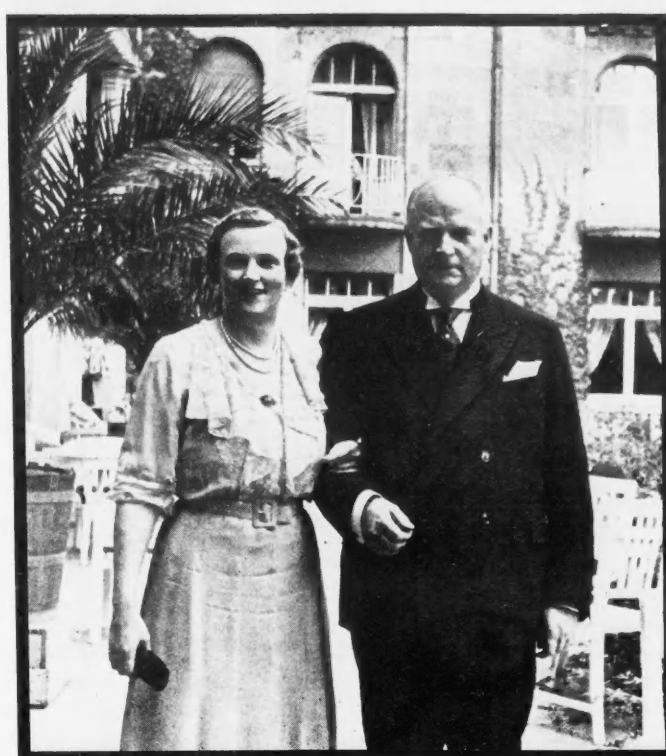
"COOL" complexions are in, and very deep tans are out, according to those who profess to know what trend the fashions will take during the summer. And those who pay close attention to all details will wear stockings that match the skin in tone, so they say. To facilitate matters two firms have gotten together to make this possible. Antoine of Paris offers a finishing liquid powder, a protective base, powder, rouge and lipstick in three complexion tones which are duplicated by a firm famous for its smart shoes and stockings, in similar hosiery shades.

The interesting thing about the cosmetics is that two foundation preparations are suggested. First the cream foundation is applied in the usual manner followed by rouge, powder and lipstick. Then the finishing lotion is used as a fixative for the make-up. It may make the whole thing clearer if we tell you the instructions read: After make-up is complete, using cream, rouge, powder and lipstick, squeeze from cold water a pad of absorbent cotton. Saturate it with the liquid finishing lotion and press it lightly over the face and neck. Allow it to dry for a few minutes and brush off any powdery residue with the finger tips. The result is a perfectly blended, soft effect of mat finish that will defy warmth, dampness and excitement; a complexion that will see you fresh and cool looking through hours of shopping, sports, a long luncheon or dancing into the small hours. With this double make-up you are safe, too, from the usual damages from sun and wind. For extreme exposure more protection is urged. The new make-up comes in three shades called Riviera, Mexicana and Andino.

HEIM has a new substitute for dark glasses that are being seen at many of the smart European resorts. He makes an eye-shield of the tennis type of printed cotton or plain linen to match the beach suit; cuts out openings for the eyes and fills them in with dark Cellophane or isinglass.

A SIMPLE black crepe dress with short sleeves, plain black opera pumps and a touch of white on the dress or in the hat, the bag, the gloves or the belt—this was the typical luncheon costume one sultry day recently at a famous garden restaurant in New York.

The white touches were handled in so many ways it would be impossible to describe them all, but here are a few which seemed particularly smart—cl's cape in white crepe, button-on white crepe collar extending into a V at back; crownless white turban, white braid trimming around the low-cut neckline and the pockets of the dress, white belt,



RIGHT HONORABLE R. B. BENNETT and his sister, Mrs. W. D. Herdridge, photographed at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, during their recent visit abroad.

—Photo courtesy German State Railways.

white gloves; a single strand of pearls matched by white gloves.

This last outfit—the one with the pearls and white gloves—was one of the smartest. The dress, a soft silk jersey, was subtly draped in the way that promises to be a headliner for fall. The hat, a huge black straw, was a charming example of the many big all-black hats which appeared at table after table.

Another of these black straws topped a face-powder linen shantung jacket worn over a black crepe dress—one of two costumes in which the pale contrasting jacket played a part. A third, tipped back au-pole fashion, went with a dress in which the black crepe extended above the waist into a white shawl-like top matched by a short bolero jacket of the shawl-like.

VICTOR STIEBEL, of London, has an interesting group of printed crepe de chine suits for summer. The silhouette is slim with short straight skirts and jackets fitted at the waistline, often ending just below in a narrow flat peplum. Usually the accessories worn with these suits

are dark. A soft print of black, rose and white design—to give one example—is completed by a black chiffon blouse, black straw hat, black suede shoes and gloves. Another of Victor Stiebel's ideas repeats an earlier success of his—the tailored lace suit. He chooses cotton lace of conventional design, backs it with a contrasting color silk and then cuts the material into trim tailored suits. One is rust red lace over grey silk with a blouse of the grey silk. Another is dark blue over the same shade with matching blouse. A third is his former popular combination, red over navy blue with navy blouse.



MR. H. H. BRADBURN, Winnipeg, and Mrs. John Irwin, of Montreal, snapped at the Seignior Club in the Province of Quebec.

AMONG THE TRAVELERS

Mrs. Harry Sifton and her son, Mr. Clifford Sifton, who attended the Horse Show at the Seignior Club, are now at their summer home, "Assiniboine Lodge," Mallorytown, where they will spend the season.

Miss Nora Magee and Miss Josephine MacDougall of Montreal have sailed by the Empress of Britain for Austria and France.

Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw and her daughter, Miss Katherine Laidlaw, of Toronto, are at their summer house at Lake Simcoe for the season.

Mrs. Guy de L. Robinson and Miss Helen Robinson have left Montreal for their cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. W. G. Lumbers and her daughter, Miss Jane and Miss Marion, of Toronto, are at their summer house at Island Grove, Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fulford of



WATERLOO STATION presents a gay scene as top-hatted men and strikingly gowned women throng the platform waiting for trains for Ascot. The gown above is typical of those worn at this event.

She

SHALL HAVE BEAUTY...



She shall have beauty wherever she goes—remain beautiful at every hour of the day or night—be beautiful in every detail and in every line... for she has entrusted the care of her beauty to Elizabeth Arden; and at the Elizabeth Arden Salon she enjoys a multiplicity of soothing treatments which help her to laugh at birthdays and defy the calendar.

FACE TREATMENTS—In the cool quiet of a treatment room in the Elizabeth Arden Salon, she receives a refreshing Veta Mask treatment... that eliminates the tell-tale marks of age—freshens and clears the skin—restores sagging contours.

A SHAD-O-GRAPH in the Exercise department of the Salon will reveal any figure fault.

THE ARDENA BATH—Another matchless Elizabeth Arden Salon treatment—soothing and relaxing—dispels fatigue and promotes free and healthy circulation... always followed by an invigorating massage.

THE HAIR SALON provides expert advice and the attention of skilled hair stylists who will create a new coiffure to accentuate her individual charm. A new and distinctive permanent wave will keep its beauty all summer long.

Elizabeth Arden

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LONDON

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Toronto Salon and
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Simmons



A Policy for Every Person and Every Purse

SHE KNOWS ITS VALUE NOW

Enlightened by the experience of a widowed friend, she now appreciates her husband's practical foresight in arranging with The Great-West Life to take care of her and the children if the need should arise. Knowing that he has done all within his means to provide for a secure future, she feels safe and happy. You, too, can obtain from this great Canadian company the assurance that, come what may, your home and family will be safe. Get to know a Great-West man.

Branches in leading cities of Canada and in the United States.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY



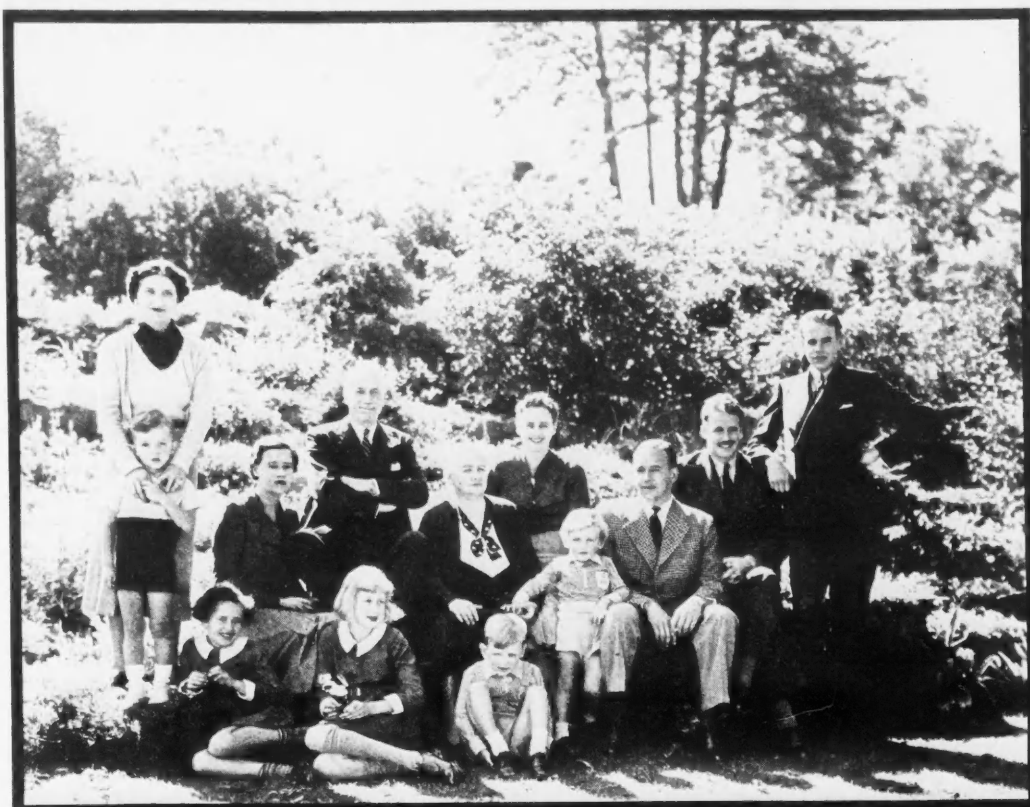
You've wanted soft rayon yarns... HERE THEY ARE AT LAST!

... A short, short story about two new yarns—"Blossom Crepe" and "Crepemist"—that will tempt many knitters who would like Rayon Boucle much more if it were soft and easy on the fingertips. A new process now combines much of the softness of wool with the sparkling lustre of boucle, and the finished garment will delight you with its cool, light, beautifully draped smartness. Available in 24 of the season's latest colours of "Blossom Crepe" and 15 lovely shades of "Crepemist". See the many attractive styles in the new book, KP20, now on sale at all smart shops, 25 cents, or direct from Belding Corticelli Limited, Box 120, Dept. N., Montreal.

Corticelli
MADE IN CANADA

BLOSSOM CREPE-CREPEMIST
25c. PER BALL

SOOTHES SUNBURN
Campana's
Italian Balm
TO PREVENT PEELING APPLY BEFORE AND AFTER EXPOSURE
GREASELESS • STAINLESS • CLEAN TO USE



THREE GENERATIONS OF THE SOUTHAM FAMILY—A photograph of unusual interest is this portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson M. Southam with their children, at their home, "Lindenelm" in Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IN MODERNIZING a child's room, one should remember the children and their likes and dislikes. Boys, nine times out of ten, will want a "ludgy room." Ships, dogs, hockey, football or soldiers will be the theme they want carried out. But girls are another problem. A little girl will want a room "like Mother's." She will want a dressing table, a desk, a comfortable chair for reading. And maybe a socially-minded young person would want a coffee table from which she might dispense cocoa or orange juice to her young friends. The home-making instincts of a little girl may be fostered or stunted by the kind of room she lives in.

One couple who had acquired a very old house and were modernizing it decided to let their six-year-old daughter choose the furnishings for her room. They started with the wallpaper. The mother explained to the child that she must choose the back-

ground for her room and then pick out the other articles accordingly. The little girl was like a child in a candy store with the various wallpapers that she saw, but with Mother's guiding hand the choice was narrowed down and she eventually decided on a paper in apricot and blue. Small bouquets of flowers formed the design.

The ceiling, being low, was painted blue to match the paper and also to give a feeling of spaciousness. The woodwork was finished in apricot. A new mantel was built over the old fireplace. The original bricks were painted to look well with the apricot woodwork. The floor, of wide boards, was scraped and waxed. Electric outlets were placed conveniently and the light switch was placed low enough for a little girl to reach without standing on tiptoe and groping. The large window was weather striped to prevent drafts.

A screen was purchased which matched the general color scheme and which, when placed about the bed, allowed fresh air for the sleeping child but kept chill winds from blowing directly on her. A dressing table was dressed in a ruffled skirt of wash material, and a mirror with a frame painted apricot was hung over it at a height appropriate to the six-year-old mistress of the room. The floor was covered with a large rag rug and a bookcase held her books, while a desk allowed ample space for studying or coloring pictures. A color scheme similar to that of the room was carried out in the clothes closet in which a rod for clothes hangers was placed low in a slotted groove in which the rod can be raised as the six-year-old increases in stature.

FORETHOUGHTS and Afterthoughts: The owner of a summer house in the Laurentians, from which the surrounding country can be seen for miles, has set into concrete binoculars capable of magnifying forty-eight times. So powerful are they that persons several miles away can be recognized easily when glimpsed through them. On days when visibility is favorable the time

can be read from a clock on a tower in Montreal—about forty-six miles distant. . . . We learned recently that photographic nurses which are being used so frequently in the United States as wall decorations, are being done for the first time by a Canadian firm of photographers. They will be seen soon on the walls of a well-known restaurant on Peel Street in Montreal.

We recently came across the following description of a charming bedroom in the Park Lane residence of Lord and Lady Dunn: To make it as light and gay as possible during the numerous dreary days in England, the walls were lacquered white and the ceiling was made of large squares of white opaque glass which reflected the light onto the walls. Window draperies and the curtains on the huge white four-poster bed were of pale turquoise satin. Furniture consisted of old painted pieces of Sheraton and Hepplewhite design. A truly feminine room that combined old furniture with a modern background treatment. . . . About four feet high are the white wrought iron stands designed to add an air to terrace or solarium. The stands are in a spiral form resembling that of a modernistic Christmas tree. The idea is to place a pot containing a vine in the receptacle at the bottom and then twine the vine around the white spirals.

An employee carrying the title of "Master of the Hounds" is in charge of a service which takes care of dogs owned by residents of a swish apartment hotel in New York. The height of something or other!

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Aldous Bate and her children Miss Martha and Master Peter Bate, have left Ottawa to spend the summer at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Lorenzo Evans and her grandson, Mr. Miles Strover, of the Guards Cavalry, India, have left Quebec for Murray Bay to spend some time at the Manoir Richelieu. Mr. Douglas Evans, who has been staying with his mother, has returned to Montreal.



PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE for this month of brides, is the imported confetti print that makes this cool, sleeveless spectator sports frock. Banded and belted with a dark shade that accents the deepest color in the print. The dark shade is repeated in the ribbon trimming the white starched linen hat. From the Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

—Photograph by Ronny Jacques.



Joan Abbott
says...

A little inside information concerning the manufacture of those neat rows of tins which line the grocers' shelves may be of special interest to Mrs. Housewife.

Made from thin sheets of tin-coated steel, they are cut into required lengths and rolled into shape. By a system of flanging, overlapping and then tight rolling together, the can is made airtight. The top is rolled on at the canning factory, and, behold! we have the fruit or vegetables sealed away entirely from the outside air.

But the work of the canner is not yet finished. Before they leave the factory, labels must be added to the tins. These are lithographed in attractive designs and contain valuable information for the buyer. In many cases, thoroughly tested recipes have also been added, and the response to them has been so gratifying that we hope to have recipes on more labels as time passes.

For new ways of serving AYLMEY products, write: Joan Abbott, Canadian Canners Limited, Research Laboratory, Hamilton, Ontario.

AYLMER
Natural Flavour
CANNED FOODS



YOU'RE RIGHT!
CORN DO COME BACK
BIGGER—UGLIER THAN EVER
unless removed Root and all



● Paring at home makes corns come back bigger, uglier—more painful—than ever.

Play safe! Use the new Blue-Jay method. First the pain stops instantly, by removing the pressure, then the entire corn lifts out Root and All.

Blue-Jay is a tiny, medicated plaster. Held in place by Wet-Proof adhesive. Get Blue-Jay today. 25¢ for a package of 6.

BLUE-JAY
BAUER & BLACK
SCIENTIFIC CORN PLASTERS

* A point of dead corn tissue in form and position. If left may serve as focal point for renewed development.

EYES get irritated, watery, reddened and often become overly tired from hard daily use. Murine is recommended to relieve, soothe, cleanse and refresh the eyes because it is safe, genuinely helpful—in use for 40 years. Murine helps nature keep the eyes healthful, and healthy eyes are beautiful eyes. Use Murine daily.



MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

Goodbye FRECKLES

Send for this true story of a freckled girl's life. Learn how her skin freckled easily—how her homely freckles made her miserable at fourteen—how she gave up hope of ever being popular socially, until one day she saw a Stillman's ad. She purchased a jar of Stillman's Freckle Cream. Used it nightly. Her ugly embarrassing freckles soon disappeared, leaving her skin clear, soft, smooth and beautiful.

Free Write—The Stillman Co., Toronto, Ont., Can., Dept. 352
Stillman's FRECKLE CREAM 69¢

WALLACE C. JONES
Canary Hospital

The proper place to board your canary when vacationing.

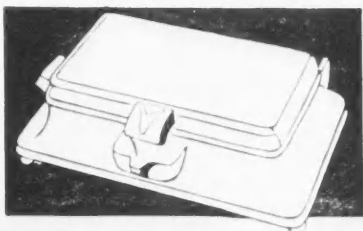
Canary ailments successfully treated by the only true canary specialist.

25 years of successful service
106 Brookdale Ave., Hudson 8632
Private home

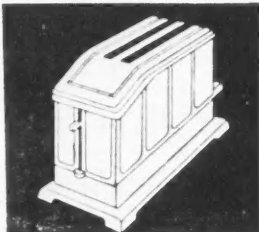
Heat

THAT KEEPS YOU COOL!

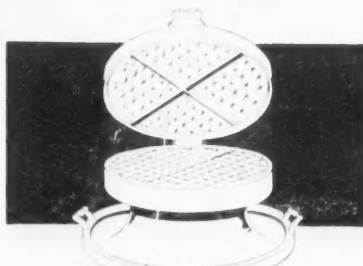
● For gay summer meals when the weather is hot and close, turn to electrical table appliances... These new and smart appliances will keep you cool and calm. Tasty meals are prepared conveniently and economically.



Take some of your favourite sandwich combinations—slip them into the Grillette—and in a few moments you have an appetizing golden-brown snack. From \$2.95



An automatic toaster relieves you of worry. Your mind is free for your guests or your family. It unobtrusively tells you when more golden toast—done just the way you prefer it—is ready. From \$14.95



And a waffle iron! The very sight of it conjures thoughts of light, gently browned waffles. For a Sunday supper or a late evening meal waffles and coffee reign supreme! From \$7.75

**TORONTO HYDRO
ELECTRIC SHOP**

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**For the PARIS
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION
1937**

SAIL SEPT. 1ST
from **QUEBEC** via
**M.S.
Lafayette**

Slip away September 1st—direct from Quebec—miss the summer crowds both on shipboard and in Paris! Enjoy the extra luxury of ocean travel with the better choice of cabins plus more attention and service that September sailing permits. Full particulars on the Exposition and this sailing from your travel agent or

French Line

375 BAY STREET,
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**Send your
SPORTSWEAR and
SUMMER GARMENTS
to BRIGHTON**

**Guaranteed
Results!**

When light, delicate garments of silk, fine wool, flannel, become soiled, stained . . . they require special care in handling. They need safe cleaning methods to guard against shrinkage or loss of color.

You'll be delighted with Brighton results . . . fast service . . . reasonable prices!

Brighton
LAUNDERS DRY CLEANERS

LOMBARD 2151



**CONSTIPATION CUTS
DOWN YOUR ENERGY,
DULLS HAPPINESS**

Don't let common constipation take all the fun out of living. This condition drains your vitality and enthusiasm. It may also be the cause of dull headaches, poor appetite, sleeplessness. You feel punk.

Why endure half-sick days when you can correct constipation due to meals low in "bulk" by eating a delicious cereal?

Millions of people have used Kellogg's ALL-BRAN with satisfactory results. Laboratory tests prove it's safe and effective.

Within the body, ALL-BRAN absorbs twice its weight in water and gently cleanses the intestines. Isn't this food better than taking weakening pills and drugs?

Eat two tablespoonfuls daily. Three times daily, in severe cases. Serve as a cereal with milk or cream or in recipes. Sold by all grocers. Made and guaranteed by Kellogg in London.

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

HURRAH for the thirsty season! Let us be grateful for all the pleasant drinks of Summer!

I'm thankful first of all for living in a country with plenty of water and most of it good to drink. Even the Ritz in Paris seemed less than a home from home to this little expatriate when she found she couldn't draw a drink there from her own bathroom tap—you can have a nice Frenchman come to your bathroom-boudoir and dry shampoo your hair in *ether* at the Ritz—and it feels heavenly—but you can't drink the water from the taps. You have to be forehanded and keep a bottle of *Evian* on the shelf. Horrible. But as you say, there's always the wine list.

Whether you regard alcohol this weather as an essential to happiness or a menace to your salvation is between you and your conscience. It shall not come between us. Taken in mild doses it seems harmless enough. Plenty of summer drinks benefit by it and one certainly hears little complaint at its inclusion in the brew from the average consumer.

There is a whole set of drinks known to men—and even to women since this equality of the sexes and cigarettes-for-all stuff got going as "coolers." Some are made with liquors, others are absolutely non-alcoholic drinks.

To show my complete lack of prejudice (or could it be purely to gain your confidence?) we shall start with the nice non-alcoholic drink called

SILVER MOON

Into a large tumbler put ice, the juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lemon, 2 dessertspoons powdered sugar, the beaten white of 1 egg. Fill up the glass with stone ginger beer—chill and serve with a straw.

That is the reading of the original English recipe. For me, you will please use a little less sugar. I think all summer drinks should be on the sour rather than the sweet side; it's infinitely more refreshing and certainly more thirst quenching.

The whole family of Fizzes are good summer companions. A plain Gin Fizz is made with lemon juice, gin, sugar, ice and soda water. A Tom Collins is just the same, only more so, understand? A Silver Fizz is a Gin Fizz with the white of an egg shaken up in it and has nothing to recommend it from my point of view except nourishment and gin, and I'd rather keep mine separate. A Royal Fizz has the whole egg and grenadine replaces the sugar syrup.

There was once a famous bar in New Orleans prohibition closed it down—run by the brothers Ramos. It had a continent-wide reputation for its Gin Fizzes whose formula was a valued secret of the house. When he went out of business Mr. Henry Charles Ramos very handsomely presented the recipe to his friends. Here it is:

NEW ORLEANS GIN FIZZ

1 teaspoonful powdered sugar, 3 or 4 drops of orange flower water, the juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lime, the juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lemon, 1 jigger Old Tom Gin, the white of 1 egg, 2 tablespoons rich milk, or cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ a glass of crushed ice, about 1 ounce of soda water. Shake very thoroughly in an air-tight shaker, strain and serve.

This is supposed to do anybody good.

A Texas Fizz has half lemon and half orange juice, gin, and grenadine to sweeten it. You shake it on ice and pour it into a large tumbler which is then filled up with soda water.

MORNING GLORY FIZZ

The white of a fresh egg
Sugar syrup according to taste
The juice of half a lemon or equal parts of lime and lemon juice
3 dashes of Absinthe
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a gill of Gin, Whiskey, or Brandy as you choose
(a wine measure gill is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup so I make $\frac{3}{4}$ of a gill out to be $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup and hope for the best.)

The author of this recipe, from the Embassy Club in London, recommends this drink as a nerve settler. He may be right at that.

I am constantly requested by soft spoken (or written) readers to produce a recipe for a Fruit Punch that will "do" for a certain number of persons. I am not very good at this. To begin with how many of the persons will be persons like myself who care very little for fruit punch? With a percentage of guests like us a very little fruit punch would go a very long way. However, supposing just for a lark or a quiet life, that there were 120 persons gathered together at a Garden Party, a Mother's Meeting or even a Wedding reception—and all liked fruit punch, this is what I'd expect them to purr over:

FRUIT PUNCH

12 cups strained strawberry juice
3 cups water
3 cups strong tea
3 cups pineapple juice
6 cups granulated sugar
Juice of 18 oranges
Juice of 18 lemons

Mix these in a punch bowl and put in a large block of ice. When the guests look half famished with thirst and you are ready to serve the drink, add 5 quarts of ginger ale and 7 quarts of carbonated water. It tastes very handsome and they will all come back for more. I have known an imaginative hostess to add a quart of whiskey to the second round, with surprisingly good results. The guests having been assured the first time that there was nothing in it my Dear, not a thing, simply assumed their taste had improved. But you needn't give this suggestion a second thought,



"BATH TIME." Honorable Mention Photograph by C. C. Falck, 532 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta. Rolleiflex camera, two photo-floods, Kodak S. S. Pan. film, 1/25 sec. at F.4.

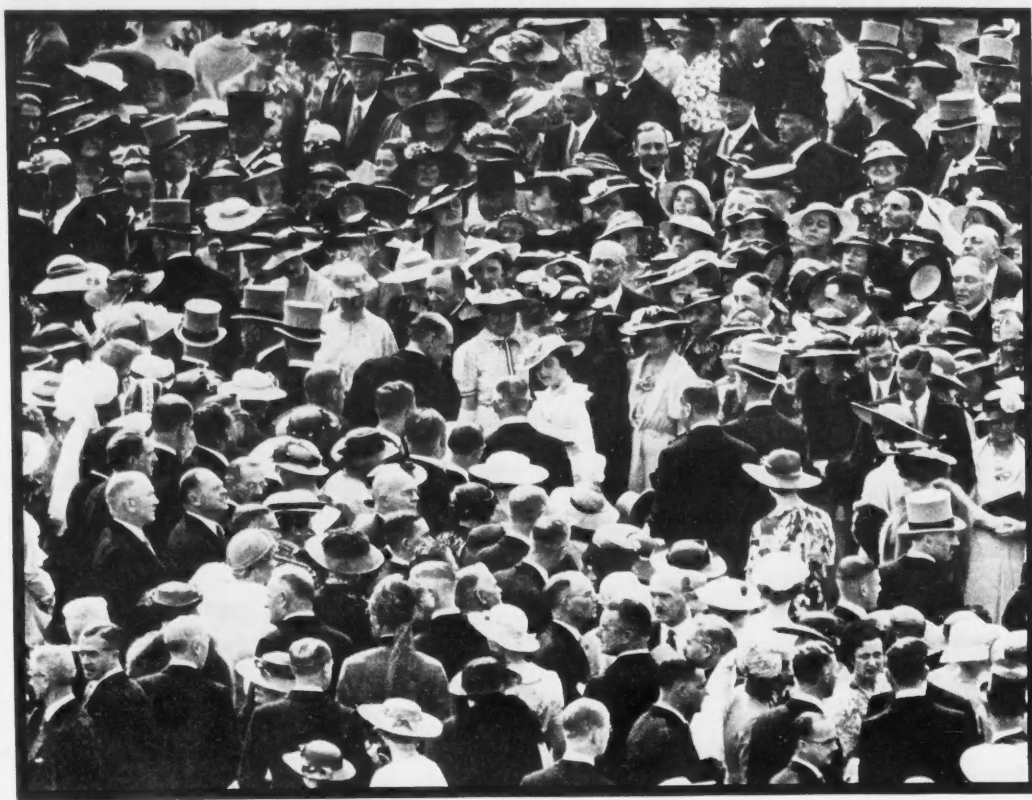


Mrs. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh have left Montreal for Magog, Que., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Hamilton Cassels, her daughter, Miss Katherine, and her son, Mr. Tony Cassels, are at Onondaga Camp, Haliburton. Mr. and Mrs. Cassels leave in August for Algonquin Park.

Brightest jewel in the sparkling diadem of summer menus is jellied consommé. The delicate brilliance of flavour attained in consommé by the House of Heinz is never dimmed by the addition of gelatin. Yet Heinz Consommé Soup jells readily in the tin after a few hours in your refrigerator. The secret? Slow, careful brewing of prime beef stock and rich marrow! Seasoning is added with consummate skill. This radiant favourite among the 57 Varieties will play an important part in the success of many a glittering entertainment this season.





EMPIRE FAMILY PARTY. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and the little princesses making their way through the ten thousand guests who attended the first garden party at Buckingham Palace given by the new King and Queen. The large number of Coronation visitors present gave the event a truly Empire flavor.

LONDON'S BON VOYAGE

BY MOLLIE MCGEE

EVEN the quietest homelodies who come to England this summer have been caught in a whirl of rooftop parties, balls, banquets and outdoor teas, for someone or other the strangest-minded find it difficult to refuse invitations engraved in white card on large enough to hold the hostess' title of Marchioness, Countess or Duchess.

Day after day, evening after evening the hospitality continued. Then, when sailing dates were just overlaid on the calendar, the King and Queen divided their time between the various subjects to tea in their dominions and colonies are concerned, the coronation season ended on a high note and, fortunately, on a sunny afternoon.

There was a "thrill of a lifetime" in passing up the Mall dressed in one's best attire for and down or morning suit and grey top hat, walking nonchalantly past the perambulating sentry in scarlet then presenting a card to a tall policeman and passing in through the high grilles and gates into the other courtyard of Buckingham Palace. Packed outside against the railings, the usual London crowd watched the garden party guests and as always expressed frank opinions on millinery and clothes while extra police quieted exuberance with scornful glances or "Here now, that won't do."

ACROSS the gravel that crunched noisily underneath the long stream of visitors walked, of their limousines drove under the centre archway and into a square courtyard where buildings in their original, untouched, unpainted sandstone gazed down in stony dignity.

At the centre of the dark brown building on the far side, a vivid splash of brilliant red behind tall glass doors, under a columned port-

ico, servants in royal livery impassively surveyed most amazingly costumed orientals and occidentals and incidentally took away precious entrance cards.

Once inside, the visitors passed through a large round reception hall paneled in white and gold, with crimson carpet covering two short flights of marble steps. High pillars divided the hall from a corridor that crossed it and extended the length of the building. White marble statues of scantily clad goddesses were set somewhat incongruously on pedestals against huge gilt-framed portraits of dignified kings.

A continuous procession passed over the corridor carpet and through another round reception room on the far side hung with pictures of famous queens and containing treasures of rare china in glass-enclosed corner cupboards. Then the visitors went through great Venetian doors on to a grey stone terrace, gathered into small groups and posed a little looking over the balustrade before joining the assembled company, dotted in gay profusion on a velvety green lawn sloping down to a small lake and framed by tall green trees.

AT THE right, as one looked down, could be seen a small marquee with a crimson and gold Durbur canopy set in front over several red-velvet-covered ballroom chairs. Ranged around at some distance away were rows of green garden seats.

Beyond at the right a tent roof sheltered red-coated guardsmen busily engaged in meticulously and melodiously blowing out a military march. At the extreme left a long marquee extended a hundred yards over a red-carpeted garden, gleaming with silver samovars, glass bowls of strawberries and high stands of sandwiches and cake.

The King and Queen did not arrive at their Garden Party together. Evidently the intention was to do away with too formal an entrance procession. The Queen, petite, cool and dainty in soft mauve and pink chiffon, with the two little princesses in frilly white organdy dresses and matching hats printed with pink and blue posies, walked with her attendants, followed by Queen Mary, stately in white and the Princess Royal to the reception marquee, while the King and his two brothers and aides came a different way.

The three royal brothers were noticeably tanned. Evidently the week of sunny afternoons at Ascot had had their effect. It was remarked by many in the crowd seeing them for the first time, how much fairer is their hair than it appears in photos.

AS THEY walked down through the crowd that automatically divided and bordered two grassy pathways, the King and Queen paused to speak to friends and to greet officials. There seemed no ending to this wearying little duty all afternoon, and as one observant Australian remarked at the end "His hand must be about shaken off and that smile a real effort by now."

The crowd were not polite, but with what the more kindly might call "naïve curiosity" gathered as close to royalty as they could and frankly stared. Then, not content with that, when the royal party finally assembled at their tent, hundreds packed as close to the cord of the enclosure as possible, brought up the green chairs and stood on them, to look over neighbors' heads as they might at a horse show.

Such goings on are not usual on such an occasion, and it would seem that even the cream of overseas visitors need a little coaching in ordinary everyday manners.

In contrast, dignified deportment marked the Oriental visitors. At one side of the Royal enclosure a group of dark bearded Rajahs showed what is meant by "regal presence." In the pale blue, navy or black coats that button from high necks and flare from the waists to below the knees, with turbans of pink, mauve or crimson and white jodhpurs, they made a picture, decorative and decorous. Lord Willington, slender and aristocratic, and Lady Willington stood chatting with them and were evidently friends of long standing.

OTHER dusky visitors were equally impressive, those in native costumes blossoming out in hitherto unseen glories, many of the women in luscious-toned chiffon saris embroidered or woven with silver or gold thread and appliqued with jewels.

One little lady from Malay wore her long black hair in a flat high coronet standing about six inches above the centre of her head. Her white chemise blouse was elaborately embroidered and a wraparound drape of blue and silver damask made a long trailing skirt.

Oriental and African men outdid the grey toppers with quaint headpieces. Many looked like small brown or black plush upturned flowerpots, while two bore remarkable resemblance to Victorian handwrought tea caddies, and were worn with lengthy henna and crimson robes patterned after conventional angels' gowns. There was one man wearing a flower pot with a night shirt, long and white, white trousers and finished with a wide scarf around the neck with the consistency, coloring and pattern of an oriental rug.

Trousers appeared in different shapes. It was somewhat of a shock to notice the white turbaned head of a bearded rajah through the crowd, note he wore a black formal coat, then when close to him, glimpse white muslin bloomers reaching to the ankles of his pointed patent leather boots. There were also several dignitaries in brilliant suits of regulation pyjama pattern, one out-



MRS. V. MACLEAN HOWARD, wife of Major V. Maclean Howard, of Toronto, who is in England on holiday with her mother, Mrs. C. H. Rogers, also of Toronto.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

standing in vertical striped pale blue with navy brocade with a crimson tablecloth swathed around his middle extending to his knees.

EVEN more spectacular in their way were the denizens of darkest Africa who appeared in regulation and very correct morning suits: Frock coats, striped trousers, wing collars, trim waistcoats and prim ties. There were literally hundreds of such, each a shade or two darker than the other and all "fine figures of men." They wore black silk hats, not one grey top hat appeared among them; probably grey is not considered complimentary to the complexion of an African chieftain!

Chiefs' wives went in for smartly tailored prints and wide, white straw hats. Make-up was well applied, though one dusky lady wore violet powder in a shade Elizabeth Arden would have never declared "in harmony."

Australian women could be recognized by their wide, wide hats and trailing skirts as well as by their accents. South Africans seemed to have a penchant for fur capes, anything from seal to sable, though the day was what London calls hot.

AND Canadians... well, we hate to boast, but they were among the smartest women there, certainly among the best groomed.

Groups formed and dispersed. The conventional greeting of "How do you do?" seemed to have given way to "How did you get along?" When are you sailing?" The tea tent became a seething mass of matrons avoiding tipping tea cups and swains in search of strawberries.

The crowd walked and the crowd talked. Snapshots taken might have included that of Mrs. J. A. Wilson of Ottawa, smart in black printed with brilliant bouquets, chatting to General Evangeline Booth in Salvation Army uniform and black suede high-heeled shoes; Mr. A. P. Lascelles, once minister of Rideau Hall, deep in conversation with the white-haired and gaitered Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Blackstone of the Hart House String Quartet being presented to Their Majesties; Isobel Peppall, Toronto musician's son, a step or so away from Lady Baldwin; pretty debutante Dorinda Brickenden of London, Ont., walking past the Neville Chamberlains.

Finally just as the sun went under the only cloud of the afternoon, the band played "God Save the King" and the royal procession returned through divided crowds to the palace. Soon visitors in the crimson-carpeted round hall were listening for their names to be called through the

"I'm looking for a sun-proof complexion, Jane Seymour"



She was one of the "fair and fragiles," it leapt to the eye, as the French say, the moment she entered my Salon. "This craze for sunburn makes me feel quite out of things," she said. "My skin seems to develop all sorts of blotches and lines whenever I try to brown."

"Moral—don't try!" I said, smiling. "Accept the fact that your type of skin just won't stand ruthless grilling. Lead a shady life—with big hats and parasols. Be your own Dresden china self—with a healthy glow!"

"That's an original thought!" she said. "What's the prescription?"

"Lots of behind-the-scenes care!" I said. "Never be too lazy to wash your face and neck with Cleansing Cream and Juniper Skin Tonic. Pat in plenty of Orange Skin Food. It will feed your skin—keep it beautifully supple and renew the natural oil—which open-air life tends to dry up."

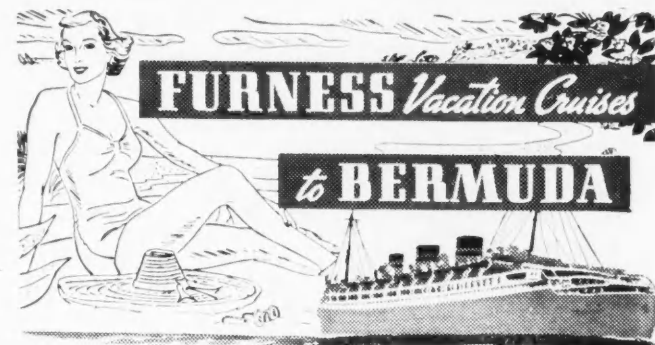
"During the day my Anti-Weather Cream is your best protection. It keeps out the harmful part of the sun's rays, guards you against rough winds—and makes a perfect powder base. Used with my Special Dryskin Powder, it will keep your skin soft and immaculate the day through."

Well, do you know, I ran into her at the lake last week-end, and her cream and roses look was causing quite a stir among the "dusky aborigines!"

If you're one of the people whose skin WILL take sunburn—do these two things. Read my book "Speaking Frankly" and try my new Sun Tan Bloc. It turns you a lovely even brown without reddening or peeling—and it's so much cleaner than oil. You can get both at any smart cosmetic counter. Or write me: Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto, mentioning your dealer's name, and I will gladly send you "Speaking Frankly" with my compliments.



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ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WEDDINGS taking place recently in Toronto society was that of Miss Cynthia Dana Copping, daughter of Lady Kemp, and Mr. James Ian Crookston, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ian Crookston, of Weybridge, Surrey, England. The young couple have left for a trip to England, and on their return will live in Toronto.

—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

white and gold disguised loud-speakers, as limousine after limousine rolled up. "Mrs. MacDougall," called the voice; "Miss Jane Yuile." It continued, and a small group gasped "Montreal, of course. Didn't know they were here." Yes, it was a big party!

"You've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?" She did not reply.

"I said, you've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?"

"I heard you the first time. I was trying to think."—Cornell Widow.

—Ports of Call

FROM NEW WORLD TO OLD

PERHAPS the twentieth century with its automobiles, its radios, its air-conditioning, is an improvement over the seventeenth. There are many who argue that this industrial age is truly the romantic age and that the swash-buckling period three centuries ago was more practical and less picturesque, except at a distance. The argument is one that remains constantly unsettled due to an apparent inability to turn back time in its flight. It is considered a practical impossibility to step literally from today into yesterday. Yet whatever his opinions the Canadian or American traveller has an opportunity to put them to the test quickly, comfortably and economically. The Saguenay cruise, from Montreal or Toronto disregards time's tyranny and leads from bustling sites of modern civilization through a quiet, peaceful land that remains today seventeenth century New France.

The Saguenay cruise is a number of things. It is essentially a delightful water journey in fine, modern cruise ships, with ship-board luxury and unsurpassed scenery. It is a pleasant method of travel through eastern Canada and one that has been accepted by commercial men and other frequent travellers for inter-city and inter-province transportation during the summer months. It is an escape from summer's heat waves offering natural air-conditioning as salt sea breezes sweep spacious decks and freshen airy cabins. It is a practical lesson in Canadian history. And it accomplishes the all but impossible by carrying the modern voyager three centuries back in time during a long week-end.

BOARDING one of the sister ships "Toronto" or "Kingston" at the Canada Steamship Lines docks in Toronto harbor the Saguenay voyager is beginning an unforgettable experience. As the skyline slips out of view we commence to cruise to yesterday past sites famous in early Canadian history, past ancient battle-grounds and into a section of Canada which is the oldest and at the same time the youngest in development. During the evening the ship cruises across Lake Ontario to Rochester, N.Y., pausing long enough to take on board American travellers headed for romantic and picturesque French Canada. Before morning Kingston has been reached and until afternoon the ship cruises gently and swiftly among the beautiful Thousand Islands. Then, at Prescott, the change is made to the swift-running "Rapids Prince," specially constructed to cruise safely the swirling St. Lawrence Rapids. As evening falls the "Rapids Prince" glides into calm waters at Lachine, so named because LaSalle believed that the rapids there marked the gateway to China—La Chine.

From Lachine it is a short bus drive, through the heart of Montreal, to Victoria Pier. There, alongside a conglomeration of world shipping, in the midst of the constant activity of a world port, lies one of three luxury ships, awaiting the arrival of travellers from the west. Once on board, with baggage tucked away in airy outside cabins, passengers step out on deck to see the skyline of Montreal, topped by the illuminated cross on treacherous Mount Royal, gradually disappearing. Beneath the long Jacques Cartier Bridge the ship glides, propellers churning as she slips out into midstream and heads towards Canada's authentic land of romance.

BUSY, bustling Sorel with its grain elevators, its steel foundries, its shipyards, is the first port of call. Next is Three Rivers, famous in Canadian and American history and birthplace of many great early explorers. Then at dawn, comes Quebec City, ancient capital of French Canada, mother of all Canadian cities. Quebec has an everlasting fascination. Its crooked, narrow streets climb impossibly steep hills. Old grey stone buildings have stood there for

centuries and still are occupied. In the city's centre stand the cathedral and the Cardinal's Palace. Over all rises the Citadel, garrisoned by British troops of two races. On the sweeping Plains of Abraham stands a towering monument, unique among world memorials. It commemorates a great battle which saw a continent changing hands. It pays tribute alike to victor and vanquished. It marks a union in a land far from home of two great races which had long been bitter enemies.

After leaving Quebec there is a noticeable difference in the passing shore. Progress has reached the district between Montreal and Quebec but it has not yet been felt by the habitants who live along the lower north shore. Here are no busy, modern cities. What settlements there are, are tiny, gaily painted villages topped by gleaming church spires. Back from the river stretch long, narrow farms. Behind all are the blue-capped Laurentian Mountains.

Until noon the ship cruises close to this unspoiled shore. Then, standing out like a fairy castle in a land of towering hills and trees, comes the Manoir Richelieu, its copper roof reflecting the gleam of the noon day sun. A quick blast of the ship's siren heralds her coming. On the sloping green lawns red-robed bell-boys lower the flag three times in greeting.

THE ship noses into the sheltered bay. On the docks men and women, boys and girls in summer array stand to greet her. Murray Bay, another famous port of call, presents herself to the modern traveller.

Long a favorite watering place, Murray Bay is a study in contrasts. In the Laurentian valley nestle three habitant villages. In humble cottages live a peaceful contented folk who know little of modern city life. Here they make by hand the famous Murray Bay homespun, the quilts and blankets that are prized tourist items. Here the spinning wheel is an article of daily use and an antique. Here teams of oxen pull ancient ploughs as the habitant farmer tills the soil he loves. Here gather society folk from many lands. On the guest list are lords and barons from England, prime ministers and governors general, senators and social registerites from the United States, scientists and writers and historians and movie stars.

Daytimes they golf in the world's oldest mountains on one of the finest golf courses in America, swim in the outdoor, salt water pool, play tennis on the fine *en tout cas* courts or ride along miles of shaded bridle paths. Evenings they dance in the Manoir Casino, a replica of Montreal's Chateau de Ramezay, see previews of motion picture productions that will be seen in Toronto and Montreal next fall. During their visit they share in French Canada's boasted hospitality, living like lords of the manor on the site of one of the early seigneuries.

Like Quebec, Murray Bay has an undying appeal and fascination. Like Quebec, it demands a longer visit. But after one short hour the ship's siren signals a warning, and half an hour later, she continues on her way.

AT STE. SIMÉON, where summer cottages stand out against the hills, the ship pauses briefly, then turns out again into midstream and sails towards the Gulf. Older than Quebec, or Murray Bay, the next port of call is Tadoussac, the first white settlement in Canada and site of the oldest Christian church in America. Once a thriving centre of the fur-trade, once reputedly a whaling station of the Vikings, Tadoussac today is a quiet summer resort. Behind its wide, white sand beach stands the Hotel Tadoussac and farther back, in the Laurentian foothills are trout-filled lakes and fishing camps. In front of the hotel the widening St. Lawrence runs. To the west is the mouth of the Saguenay. Cutting through the heart of the

Laurentian Mountains to join the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac, the Saguenay is one of the most travelled and least known of Canadian rivers. Its wooded shores rise to rounded domes of granite. Seldom are there signs of human habitation. The shore line is natural, unspoiled by human hands.

North the steamer sails and, apparently, it reaches dead end. Dead ahead stands a stone-sided Laurentian peak as if it had been dropped intact into the river bed. But the ship sails serenely on. As the peak comes nearer the ship's bow turns imperceptibly to nose out a winding channel. And ahead, and on both sides, tower other peaks, now bathed in brilliant, red-glowing sunshine as dusk nears.

NATURE is a great showman and a great stage setter. On the Saguenay the setting is close to perfect. As the setting sun surays the mountain peaks and deep, black river with myriad colors the ship approaches the towering peaks of Eternity and Trinity. Here is Nature at its grandest. The air is still. Passengers are silent. Even the ship's engines seem muffled as the graceful liner passes beneath these awe-inspiring mountain monuments. Then, as Trinity is almost passed, the ship's searchlight throws a gleam of white light upon a grotto high up near Trinity's peak, directed upon a giant wooden statue of the Blessed Virgin. Our Lady of the Saguenay, her hands extended, stands as if giving blessing to the ship below.

Darkness now descends suddenly and the next hour of sailing comes as an anticlimax. Gradually lowering capes are now shrouded in blackness and, as Bagotville is reached, the grandeur of Nature has given way

to the artificial grandeur of man.

Overnight the ship ties up in Ha Ha Bay then, in early morning, she begins her return journey. Once again she pauses to visit Tadoussac and Murray Bay and Quebec and Montreal. By train or car the voy-

ager passes the St. Lawrence Rapids.

The afternoon is spent among the Thousand Islands, the evening and night recrossing Lake Ontario. And the morning sun ends the voyage of romance, brings back reality as the skyline of Toronto reappears. Tall

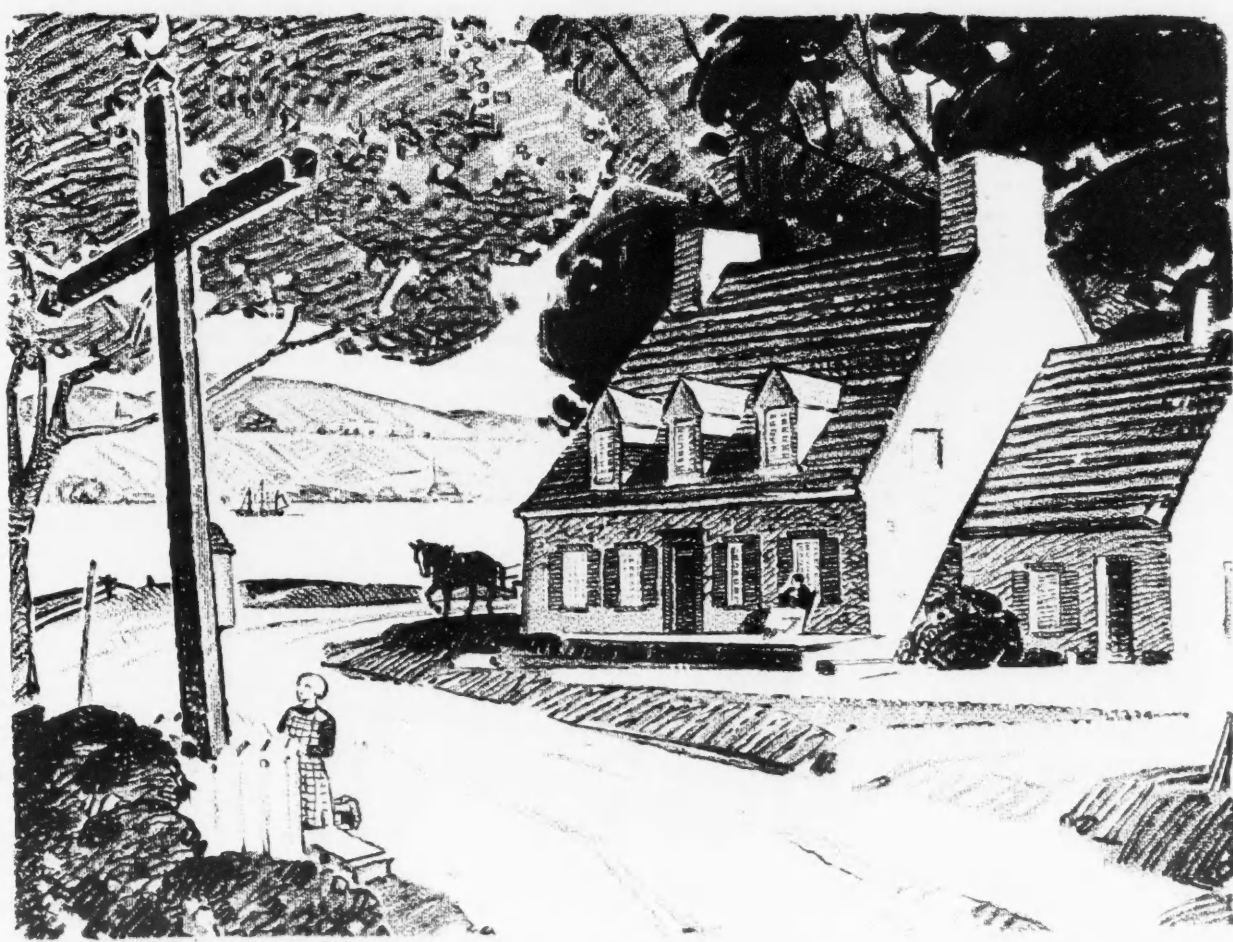
buildings of brick and stone replace the towering spires. The hum and bustle of city life replace the heavy silence of the Saguenay. The voyager has returned from the peaceful land of yesterday to the busy land of today and tomorrow.



LEAVING TADOUSSAC. Your cruise ship on the Saguenay trip steams along two of the continent's most impressive rivers.

—Photo courtesy Canada Steamship Lines.

QUEBEC INVITES YOU!



QUEBEC invites you to come and know it better. It is said that to know an individual is usually to like him. This is true of people as well as of different sections of a country. Canada can attain true greatness only in unity and understanding, both to be attained through mutual respect and better acquaintance.

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From Sherbrooke, celebrating its Centennial this year—through the Eastern Townships, Cosmopolitan Montreal, the Laurentian mountains, Trois-Rivières and the beautiful valleys of the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Saguenay—Lake St. John district; Quebec City and the far-famed Gaspé Peninsula — holiday-makers will find the ultimate of recreation and pleasure, with relaxation from dull care. Write to-day for beautiful booklet and intriguingly interesting suggestions.



HAVING FUN. Salt air and sunshine combined with magnificent scenery make the Saguenay cruise one not to be missed by any appreciative vacationist on this continent.

—Photo courtesy Canada Steamship Lines.

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OF CANADA-WIDE INTEREST was the marriage at St. George's Church, Montreal, of Miss Margaret de Lancey Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Robinson of that city, and Mr. Theodore Meighen, son of the Right. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, of Toronto. Mrs. Meighen's attendants are Miss Helen Robinson, maid-of-honor; Miss Nora Magee, cousin of the bride; Miss Deane Richardson, Miss Jean Craig and Miss Sheila Macfarlane. Mr. Maxwell Meighen, of Toronto, acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers included Mr. Barclay Robinson, of Toronto, brother of the bride, Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Mr. G. Featherston Osler, Mr. Harry Price, of Montreal, Mr. André Delagrave, of Quebec, and Mr. Douglas Watt, of Ottawa.

—Photograph by William Notman & Son, Ltd.

—London Letter

BY P.O.D.

HOW TO BECOME AN EARL

June 28th, 1937

LORD BALDWIN is a very wise man, and he has never shown his wisdom more conspicuously than in getting out while the going was so unmistakably good. With his party solidly in power, with the Coronation triumphantly achieved, he selected the perfect moment for saying goodbye to his high office. If only Lloyd George had had the same unerring instinct after the War, how high might not the reputation of that great man have stood today!

Now Lord Baldwin is enjoying what might almost be described as a posthumous fame without the monotony of being dead. The only monotony he has to endure is the monotony of receiving honorific presentations of all sorts, and of having to make speeches of appreciation. But probably he likes doing that. At any rate, he does it most admirably.

The other day there was a love-feast of Conservative and Unionist Associations in London, held for the purpose of presenting Lord Baldwin with a gorgeously bound volume of 367 appreciations. In a happy and somewhat informal speech of thanks—this being a sort of family gathering—he told some rather interesting stories about himself and his present successor, Neville Chamberlain.

Incidentally, he also told the meeting what a wonderful fellow Neville is, and Neville told the meeting what a wonderful fellow Stanley is, and everybody sang songs to the effect that they were both "jolly good fellows." In fact, an altogether jolly time seems to have been had.

One of the stories Lord Baldwin told about Chamberlain was that in 1923 he offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Neville was fishing, as he generally is when he is not at work. He wrote back: "What a day! Two salmon this morning, and the other of the Exchequer in the afternoon. But he refused the offer. He said he didn't think he'd be any good at it. Which only goes to show how mistaken a man can be about himself.

Baldwin himself seems to have made a somewhat similar mistake. After he had been in Parliament for seven years, he told his wife that in London he was no use to God or man and that he was going to chuck it and go back to the country where he could be of use. Her reply was that he had promised to stick it for ten years. If, when the ten years were up, he still wanted to quit—well, she would let him.

"And so all that followed really is her fault," said Stanley.

The moral of that seems to be, always do what your wife says, and you'll become an earl.

EVER since young Mr. Thomas Farr, of Tonypandy, handed out a thrashing to Max Baer and to Walter Nourse, former exploder-in-chief of British heavyweight hopes, English boxing enthusiasts have been talking very big about world championships. Just now they are talking bigger than ever, for Mr. Farr has been matched to fight Herr Schmeling at the White City here in London some time in August or September.

The match is already being billed as for the world title—with a purse of something like £50,000. That is a lot of money for London. And it must look like nearly all the money in the world to Tommy Farr, who only six months or so ago was willing to do a hard night's mauling for about £100. Times have certainly changed for Tommy.

Our own Canadian General Critchley is the promoter of the fight, being, in addition, the owner of the White City, which is London's chief dog-racing centre. "Critch" says that of course it is for the world-championship. Louis beat Braddock, and Schmeling beat Louis, so what else could it be?

Most of the sporting writers in the British Press are stoutly supporting this view, though it is agreed that the question does present certain difficulties. Possibly Tom Webster's explanation is the best and simplest. He says that Joe Louis is the champion of the world, and Schmeling is merely the champion of Joe Louis. I'm afraid we'll have to let it stand at that for the present.

WHILE on this subject of athletic prowess and championships, some four thousand people went a few nights ago to the Royal Agricultural Hall at Islington to watch the finals of the Dart Championship of London and the Home Counties. Darts are certainly on the upswing.

Four thousand spectators' most of them armed with field-glasses, for a dart-board is a very small target, and the little feathered missiles are very much smaller still. In fact, it is difficult to understand what, even with field-glasses, onlookers in the back rows can have seen for their money, except, of course, the graceful motions of the darters.

Some thirty-two "area Champions," as they call them, took part in the final. These local representatives were selected as the result of a series of elimination contests in which nearly 20,000 took part. And one of the local stars was a woman! for the first time in the history of the game. What's more, she gave a very good account of herself and was beaten by only the narrowest of margins. But then she is the owner of a "pub" down Winchester way, so possibly she manages to get in a lot of good hard practice.

Darts is, of course, a "pub" game, and it is, in a way, a little sad to see it getting into Society, as it has been doing of late. But the Mayfair smart set seem to stand no chance when it comes to the highest honors at it. They may do some clever flicking in their gilded mansions, with the

butler standing by to present the darts to them on a silver tray—Heaven only knows, it may be a gold one—but when it comes to the real championship stuff, it is the horny-handed lads in the "pubs" who carry off the mugs—or, at any rate, the beer in the mugs.

This year's finalists included a taxi-driver, a tree-feller, a house-painter, and quite a few licensed victuallers. But that last bit is bad. It doesn't seem fair that "pub"-owners should even be allowed to compete. They have too many opportunities of improving their technique—all those long hours when the law makes them keep their places closed. If there is such a thing as a professional darts-thrower, they certainly are it. Besides, they already have more beer than they can drink.

NOT long ago I was talking to a man—a ridin', huntin' sort of fellow—who was lamenting the approaching extinction of blacksmiths. He said that, except in the big hunting districts, there were hardly any good blacksmiths left, really expert farriers. And soon in immense sections of the country there would scarcely be a blacksmith of any kind.

One does not need to be a hunting man—as I most certainly am not—to realize that he is right. You have only to drive about rural England. It used to be that you couldn't go through a village without hearing the merry clink-clink of hammer and anvil, and catch the glow of the smithy fire. Now you can go through dozens of villages and never see a blacksmith at all.

The spreading chestnut tree may still be there, and the village smithy may still stand under it, but it is probably standing idle. And it isn't at all likely that the blacksmith's arms are any longer like iron bands. He doesn't get enough work to keep them that way. In addition, he is probably quite old.

The average age of blacksmiths in this country is said to be well over fifty. Hardly ever do you see a young one. It is a dying industry, and young men won't go into it—except the sort of lanky village numskull that can't get any other kind of work. And no numskull can make a good blacksmith, for it is a highly skilled job. When the present generation of blacksmiths dies out, there will be hardly anyone to take their place—nothing but motor-mechanics.

Of course, the motor-car and the motor-tractors are to blame. The shoeing of horses is the chief and natural business of blacksmiths. No horses, no smiths. A few clever and enterprising blacksmiths have been able to save themselves by going in for oxy-acetylene welding and that sort of thing. Others have taken up ornamental iron work, at which a few have built up a very considerable reputation. But obviously only a few can make a success of it.

Most blacksmiths are too old, too set in their ways, too unadaptable. They seem doomed gradually to disappear, and so this most ancient and most picturesque of village industries will become a mere tradition, like so many other village crafts. It is, I suppose, part of the price we must pay for progress, whether or not it really is progress, and whether or not it is worth the many sacrifices we make for it.

TRAVELERS

Lady Tipper and her little daughter, of Winnipeg, are spending a month with Lady Tipper's father, Dr. Charles Morse, at his summer home at Wakefield.

Mr. H. S. Southam and his daughters, Miss Janet and Miss Ethel Southam, have returned to Ottawa from England, where they attended the Coronation ceremonies.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 17, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CANADA AND A BRITAIN-U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT

Sacrificing of Canada's Preferences in British Market Would be Small Price to Pay if, as Result, She is Able to Negotiate Substantial Reductions in U.S. Tariff Wall

BY GORDON E. PRICE

SHOULD outside nations be permitted to come within the orbit of Empire preferential trade? This is a question that must soon be answered, for several countries, including the United States, the Oslo bloc, and even France, are today virtually knocking on the door for admittance. Most important for consideration at the moment is the United States, for the prospect of an Anglo-American trade treaty has been under discussion for several months. Although it is possible for the treaty to be concluded without injuring the existing British preferences, its scope and significance would be tremendously increased if the Dominions were to allow it to encroach upon their preference rights. Such an action would be tantamount to admitting the United States to the British preference union, as the resulting pact would unquestionably be followed immediately by treaties between the United States and the other members of the Empire.

What attitude should Canada take towards such a treaty? No other Dominion is as vitally interested, for eighty per cent of Canada's total trade is with Great Britain and the United States. In this practical age, the arranging of tariffs is a matter of cold business in which brotherly love and neighborly sentiments play very little part, and if Canada thought the relinquishing of her preference rights would injure her interests, she would be the first to refuse. If, on the other hand, it were shown to be to her advantage, she would never hesitate. In the last analysis, Canada's love for Empire preference is fundamentally a "cupboard love."

Public sentiment in Canada is very much in favor of the preferences initiated at Ottawa, and especially of the Anglo-Canadian pact. And there is considerable reason for this attitude. Their enactment in 1932 practically coincided with the bottom of the depression in Canada and the low ebb of Canada's external trade. With their operation, Canada's trade began to improve, and the point of greatest improvement was her trade with Great Britain. Not only did her exports to Great Britain increase absolutely and in proportion to the rest of her exports, but they also rose in greater degree than other countries' exports to that market.

At first sight, therefore, it would seem that the preferences granted Canada in the British market have been very valuable and that it would be little short of foolishness to sacrifice them in order to facilitate an Anglo-American pact. But have the preferences been as significant as casual observation would seem to indicate? A more detailed study shows that the upward trend in the proportion of Canada's trade to the United Kingdom began in 1929, not 1932; over two-thirds of the improvement in the share of exports took place before the agreement went into effect. And in the last four years the proportion going to the United States has shown a progressively greater increase than that to the United Kingdom.

THE truth of the matter is that the trade of Canada, as of every country, has been influenced by a medley of factors of which the Ottawa Agreements are but one. The composition of Canada's exports, the increased trade barriers imposed by non-British countries, the demand for Canadian goods caused by Britain's remarkable internal recovery, and the growth of world trade and world prices are some of the factors that have affected the volume and direction of Canada's trade quite apart from the preferences. It follows that the entire credit for the changes in her trade since 1932 cannot be assigned to the Ottawa Agreements, and that the injury involved, if the preferences were removed, would be much smaller than is generally imagined.

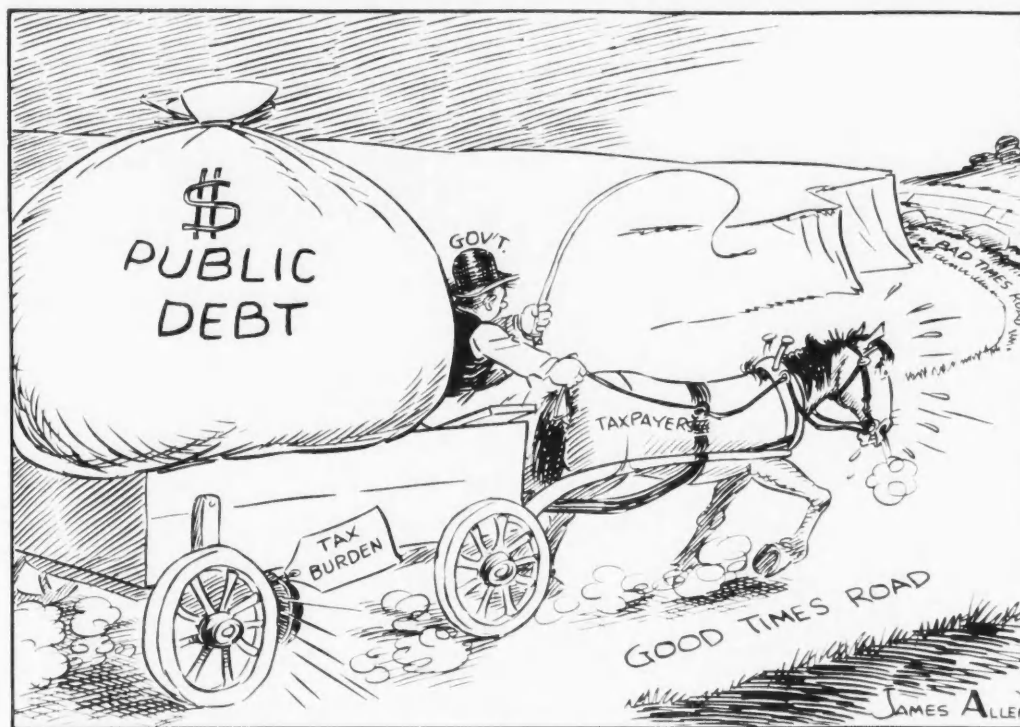
Certain Canadian exporters stand to lose, of course, for the exports of such commodities as bacon and hams, wood and timber, fresh apples, copper, lead and zinc have made marked progress in the British market since being awarded their special preferences. But the quota on Canadian bacon is far in excess of what Canada has been able to take advantage of, and it could be reduced considerably in favor of the United States without any immediate injury. The lumber preference has been of great value but its importance lies in shutting out Russia, not the United States. And should the building program in Great Britain come to an end or the American market offer freer entry to Canadian wood, much of its value would disappear. Copper presents a peculiar case as most of the copper mines in Canada are American-controlled and under an international copper cartel. With the imposition of a four cent per lb. duty under the Smoot-Hawley tariff, together with a twopence per lb. preference under the Agreement, it became advantageous to curtail Canadian exports of copper to the United States and redirect them to the United Kingdom in place of American exports. The removal of the preference might lead merely to another shuffle rather than a loss.

Granted some loss in the British market if the preferences were reduced by an Anglo-American trade agreement, there would, however, be compensatory gains. The most apparent are those that would ensue from a greatly enlarged treaty between Canada and the United States. In negotiating the existing Canadian-American treaty, officials were very much hampered by the Ottawa preferences, and the resulting pact was necessarily very narrow in

scope. But in spite of its narrowness the treaty has been most beneficial. During 1936, which was its first year of operation, Canadian exports to the United States increased by ninety-one million dollars or thirty-one per cent; and the exports of those goods on which the treaty lowered duties increased by seventy-nine per cent as compared with 12.3 per cent for the others.

If unhampered by the necessity of maintaining the British preferences, Canada could exchange concessions with her neighbor on a much wider scale

and the benefits to accrue would dwarf those of the existing arrangements. Canada's natural trade relations are with the United States, and the United States could and should be Canada's best customer. No arrangement with any other country, however tinged with sentiment, can ever compensate for the comparative exclusion from this market. The sacrificing of her preference in the British market would be a small price for Canada to pay if, as a result, she were able to negotiate a substantial reduction in the American tariff wall. (Continued on Page 24)



IT'S TOUGH GOING NOW, BUT WAIT TILL HE TURNS THE CORNER!

PROBLEM OF THE CURRENCIES

Time Coming When New Currency Agreement Must be Formulated or Gold Standard Must be Restored

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE gold scare is, naturally enough, changing into a currency scare. If the reports of speculative machinations may be discounted, the currency problem was at the bottom of the scare from the very beginning, but only lately has it really emerged as a vital factor. The development which focussed attention on the position of the currencies was the crisis which beset M. Blum, which put M. Chautemps into his shoes and placed M. Bonnet at the Finance Ministry.

But the frame is in the privileged position among the three major currencies of suffering mainly "internal" complications. The problem of the franc has for a long time been almost exclusively associated with the problem of French internal politics and economics. And France, not being as great a factor as the United States or Great Britain in the international markets, has found it possible to solve her currency problem by measures directed towards the rehabilitation of her private economy.

Not so with the dollar and sterling, neither of which can look the other frankly in the face. The problem here is the problem of trade competition. In all countries which have enjoyed a substantial measure of recovery from depression, the vital question now concerns the future of their export trades. If Great Britain's recovery is to continue at anything like the pace which it has so far displayed,

her exports must proceed to expand rapidly. The United States has much more scope for internal recovery alone; but, at a time when domestic recovery is being restricted by a limitation of consumptive capacity on the part of the masses which Roosevelt has little further power to expand by economic decree alone, she, too, needs a much bigger export trade.

BUT it happens that American and British exporters do not see eye to eye. A currency relationship which would encourage a growth in American exports would discourage British exports, and vice versa. The trading communities of these two countries are therefore urging their governments to pursue mutually opposite policies. British traders would like to see sterling cheaper, as indeed it deserves to be on the trading position alone. American trading interests would like a cheaper dollar, so that the world can buy more of their produce.

For the time being, nothing can emerge from these desires, since their effectiveness in the sphere of high policy is limited by the terms of the tripartite currency agreement, which confines the fluctuations of the world's three major currencies against each other. But the tripartite agreement is

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices turned downward on March 10 and reached a low point in June. Market is now engaged in a technical or corrective rally, following which will come the test as to whether the intermediate trend has reversed to an upward direction. See discussion below.

PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

Since emerging from the 170-180 area, mentioned in this forecast at the time as a buying zone and one of probable turn-about in the general market, the Dow-Jones industrial average has staged a vigorous advance, accompanied by buoyancy in the rail and the utility lists. This strength is the natural rebound that follows any sizable downward movement, such as the decline from March to June, in stock prices. As stated last week, such a corrective movement would call for a rally to 176-182 in the industrial average, 55-58 in the rail average, although there is nothing to prevent prices from carrying even appreciably above such normal limits while the rally is under way. On Friday, July 9th, the industrial average had crossed the lower limit of its technical objective given above, but the rail average was still short of its minimum objective.

When the market, as reflected by the two averages, has completed the (Continued on Page 24)



IF IT isn't one thing it's another. Just when the licking taken by the C.I.O. in the steel strikes across the border (as evidenced by the reopening of "independent" steel mills without any signing of agreements with the C.I.O.) had cheered up business and created a more optimistic feeling regarding the labor outlook, with due reflection in the stock market, along comes realization that Canada's western wheat crop is experiencing the worst drought conditions in several bad years and certainly will not give the stimulus to Canada's economy hoped for earlier. A. E. Ames and Company forecast a prairie wheat crop of 200 to 225 million bushels, but suggest that if the present abnormal heat wave should be prolonged the crop might be as low as 150 million bushels, which would be the smallest crop this century. However, the situation is helped, if not saved, by the better prices now prevailing and in prospect. Ames point out that with a 200-225 million bushel crop and an average price of \$1.20 per bushel, the West would get about \$240 millions for its crop, an increase of 29 per cent over the \$168 millions in 1936. And, of course, with a small crop, prices might rise substantially. But a small crop means less traffic for the elevator companies and the railways and the lake shipping companies—smaller earnings, smaller expenditures and less employment.

AND speaking of unemployment reminds us that the same firm—A. E. Ames and Company—has just issued its annual comparative condensation of the financial statements of the Dominion and the provinces showing an increase in net debt for 1936 of \$269.9 millions as a result of borrowings for unemployment relief, current account deficits, the Canadian National Railways deficit and for capital work. The total net debt has increased from \$3,939.8 millions in 1933 to \$4,763.3 millions in 1936, but the current account deficit of \$67.5 millions in 1933 dropped to \$15.7 millions in 1936, as a result of larger tax receipts, and the rate of debt increase is less.

THESE figures are not surprising—we are all aware of the factors responsible for the debt increase—but they are thoroughly alarming nonetheless. In spite of the fact that recovery from depression is now in its fifth year and business activity and volume of production have recorded notable increases in each of those years, we increased our net debt (Dominion and provinces) last year by no less than \$269.9 millions! If we do this in relatively good times, imagine what the situation will be when depression comes again! The Ames booklet states that an increasing control is being exercised over public finance in the Dominion and provinces. Nevertheless, the per capita net debt of the Dominion and provinces is now \$566.61. This means that the head of a family of five has a mortgage—a first mortgage—on his home and other assets amounting to \$2,833.05.

AND we are still spending more than our income. Let alone reducing our debt burden! The total current revenues of Dominion and provinces, the Ames tabulation shows, amount to \$31.99 per capita and the current expenditure to \$36.46, including

\$17.72 for interest on debt and debt retirement. Debt charges amount to 34.1 per cent of revenue and taxation is responsible for 72.1 per cent of all revenue of the Dominion and provinces. Besides the lessening of public purchasing power and

thus consumptive ability, the burden on business and the limitations on recovery and prosperity imposed by this terrific debt burden, there is also the increase in social unrest it occasions. If the operation of our economic system involves the piling up of such a crushing burden of debt, should it (the system) not be scrapped, and the sooner the better? The question is a logical one, and not easy to answer, in view of our debt record.

AT THE time when the public debt, in this and other countries, is reaching to these dizzy new heights (for other countries' debts are rising in much the same fashion as Canada's), we see labor militantly demanding a larger share of the national income. And we see labor getting it. In fact, the speed with which labor costs are rising is one of industry's big worries. It may well be a worry for the whole of society. When taxation already takes so large a share of industry's income, can labor take a larger share too, and yet leave industry able to operate profitably? Profits are obviously essential, for without them industry languishes and dies. Society's real salvation, as regards the debt burden, and labor's, as regards its demand for higher wages, lies in increasing the national production of wealth, rather than in changing the channels of distribution of the present volume. As things are, there isn't enough to go round. Therefore we must increase it. It's as simple as that. Yet social reformers, of which the woods are full, refuse to see it. They insist on robbing Peter to pay Paul. Why not set ourselves to producing enough for both? We have the facilities for doing it, as never before.

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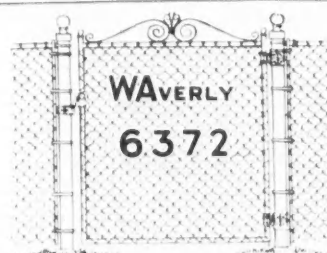
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LARGER CROPS

A MARKED increase in the value of field crops in Manitoba in 1936 over 1935 is noted in the final estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which placed a value of \$50,660,000 on last year's crops, as compared with \$34,944,000 in 1935. The acreage planted rose within the year from 5,962,000 to 6,054,900.

GOLD & DIAMOND

half ounce grade developed and a total of 40,000 tons in the probable class. The management is hopeful of establishing a regular grade of half an ounce to the ton, and while operating costs have not yet been stabilized it is believed operations will be quite profitable. Some eight veins have been uncovered on the property and further exploration, including diamond drilling, is planned.

POTPOURRI

S. J. S. Edmundston, N.B. I would recommend holding. **ROBERT MITCHELL COMPANY, LTD.**, is enjoying better earnings currently and the outlook is for further improvement. There are opening up for the company many new sales outlets that previously have been closed because of the inability of business to provide for and finance large projects of various kinds that require products of the type produced by the company and the various kinds of service it can render. Not only is this true in the case of building improvement and construction, but also in regard to the demand for railway passenger cars for which the organization supplies several kinds of equipment and accessories. The first six months of the company's fiscal year have now ended. Figures are not available, but it is stated that the period has seen the business and affairs of the company move forward definitely. All indications are that the full year will show progressive results and there is fair reason to hope that when the year ends it will find the outlook for the new period even more heartening than it was at the beginning of 1937.

F. W. N., Montreal, Que. The immediate outlook isn't very cheerful. Non-payment of the July 2 coupon on first mortgage bonds of **WESTERN GRAIN COMPANY** reflects a marked drop in earnings for the year ending July 31 and the prospect of continued inadequate volume in the coming period, due to the fact that the company's elevators are located largely in the dry belt where the second crop failure in succession is indicated. In January, 1935, the company had to ask bondholders to waive sinking fund payments for three years, but until this year cash income before depreciation had provided a fair margin over interest. Last year, total income was \$278,361 against interest of \$166,266.

K. W. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. **COMBINED GOLD-FIELDS LIMITED** was succeeded by **COMBINED LARDER LAKE MINES LIMITED**. This company, which is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, issued 1,000,000 shares to Combined Goldfields for its properties and a like number of shares to Searchlight Larder Lake Mines. Although the property at last report was inactive, the shares still have value. The company at present holds 17 claims in Hearst Township, in three groups, and I understand negotiations have been proceeding with a view to developing at least one group. The area in which the company's property is located is much in the public eye at the present time and in view of the fact that high grade assays were obtained from surface showings years ago it is reasonable to expect that further exploration might open up interesting possibilities.

A. P. L., Windsor, Ont. The speculation could turn out well, I think. The recent increase in the quarterly rate on the \$2 cumulative preferred stock of **CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD.** from 37½ to 50 cents is an indication that results for the year to end October 31, 1937, will be the best in the company's history. In announcing the increase in dividend, President E. P. Taylor stated that indicated profit for the first eight months of the fiscal year, to June 30, is sufficient to cover the two previous quarterly dividends of 37½ cents each and the current declaration of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock, with the most active and profitable period still ahead. As the company reported a net loss of nearly \$11,000 for the six months ended April 30, 1937, as compared with a corresponding loss of \$128,941 the previous year, it is evident that profits for the months of May and June were probably in excess of \$200,000. In other words, the company earned approximately \$120 a preferred share during the past two months, with the four remaining months of the fiscal year usually the most profitable of all. It is therefore possible to visualize earnings in the vicinity of \$4.00 a share for the current fiscal year as against \$0.53 a preferred share reported for the year ended October 31, 1936, and \$1.92 a share in 1935.

B. C. W., Toronto, Ont. There is no activity at the present time on any of the properties held by **ARNO MINES LIMITED**. It, however, has a 500,000 share interest in **Cleone Mines Ltd.**, which is reported to be meeting with some encouragement in development of its holdings which adjoin McWatters Gold Mines to the west. An exploratory shaft has been put down 80 feet where a station was cut. The shaft is stated to have followed a quartz-tuffaceous vein from one to 45 feet in width, in which visible gold showings were revealed. Results to date have been considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant shallow underground exploration.

R. B. K., Transcona, Man. **STANDARD PAVING AND MATERIALS** looks like a fair speculation at present prices. The company is reported to be enjoying its most active season in several years and to have straight paying contracts on its books for about \$1,300,000. The company recently secured several contracts for paving in Ontario, and it has been necessary to purchase additional equipment to handle the increased volume of business. One complete asphalt plant has already been purchased, and directors have under consideration the purchase of another. The company is said to be entering the Quebec field under favorable terms. It has already secured a contract in that province and will accept other contracts as soon as equipment is available. It is not the intention to tie up too much money in new equipment, but rather wait for slackening of the company's activities in Nova Scotia for release of equipment for removal to Quebec.

W. C. L., Barrie, Ont. The possibilities of dividends being initiated on the preferred stock of **SILVERWOOD DAIRIES, LIMITED**, appear improved in the light of the annual report for the year ended April 3, 1937. Net per share on the no part participating preferred, on which cumulative dividends at the rate of 40c per annum accrued from April 1, 1936, amounted to 50c. If business continues to improve in the current year, earnings should show further coverage of the annual dividend rate. When the 5 per cent serial bonds were issued, the company covenanted that it would not pay dividends which would reduce working capital below \$300,000 or surplus account below \$100,000. Both these conditions, however, were more than fulfilled in the balance sheet as at April 3, 1937, which showed net working capital of \$296,405 and earned surplus of \$132,279. For a full year's dividend on the preferred stock, \$58,000 is required. Gross sales last year increased from \$7,348,473 to \$8,181,888, but taxes, particularly the sales tax on ice cream, have adversely affected profits.

L. C. W., Timmins, Ont. I think you would weaken your position by making the switch. The operating profit of **CANADIAN CONVERTERS' COMPANY, LTD.**, before fixed charges, dropped to \$22,810 in the year ended April 30, 1937, as compared with \$46,063 in the preceding year; investment income was slightly lower at \$2,207, while a profit of \$5,317 was realized on sale of investments. Charges for salaries, depreciation and income tax total \$29,097 as compared with \$45,100 in the preceding year, so that net profit for the year dropped to \$1,237 from \$3,378. This is equal to 7.1 cents per share on the 17,335 shares of \$100 par value common stock outstanding. During the year dividends of 2 per cent were paid, which totaled \$34,679, and surplus was reduced to \$466,911 from \$500,345. Current assets total \$731,514 and current liabilities \$150,756, to give working capital of \$580,758 as compared with \$614,411 as at April 30, 1936. Included in current assets are: cash at \$8,296; bills receivable at \$3,226; accounts receivable at \$169,117 and inventories at \$559,875. Chief current liability is accounts payable of \$127,896. Unsatisfactory results for the year are attributed

to keen competition. During the year a considerable quantity of goods was cleared out at a substantial discount. Some changes have been made in the manufacturing and selling staffs and since value of orders now on hand is in excess of orders on hand at the same time last year, the directors are hopeful that better results will be shown in the current year.

S. H. M., Morrison, Ont. I have no recent information concerning **CHELTONTIA-SWASTIKA MINES**. The company's holdings in Otto and Eby Townships, near Swastika, Kirkland Lake district, are under lease to Selected International Mines, London, England. The company also has property in McElroy Township, Kirkland Lake area, and Montecroft Township, Sudbury district. The latter two properties were reported inactive late last year.

F. W. M., Regina, Sask. Despite the fact that the year 1936 has been a most successful and eventful one in the history of **ELDORADO GOLD MINES, LIMITED**, its shares were no exception to the reaction which industrial and mining securities experienced under the marked liquidation of stocks in recent months. The current assets of the company as at December 31, 1936, totalled \$2,001,326 as against current liabilities of \$318,165, a ratio of better than six to one. The company has not yet entered the dividend-paying class but it was intimated to the annual meeting of shareholders by Gilbert LaBine, general manager, that such was a possibility this year. It is expected that more underground development will be completed this year than was accomplished in the previous five years. If stock is purchased on margin and dividends are disbursed, they will be credited by your broker to your account.

F. P. C., Toronto, Ont. I understand that earnings of **ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CANADA** have shown further improvement in the first half of the present fiscal year, following the accomplishment in 1936 of showing the first net profits in several years. In reflection of industrial and mining activities the company's business made a turn last year and has continued upward. Orders on the books have shown a large gain and finances have been strengthened. A considerable expansion to the plant at St. Catharines, Ont., is being carried out. The company is spending quite a little money on capital account in this respect, but the outlays are necessary, and are expected to be productive of increased earning power. As a result of these developments, the company will have greater facilities for the handling of its large current bookings and prospective business, which is of a most encouraging nature. The company is one of Canada's largest manufacturers of electrical apparatus, such as motors, generators, transformers, traction material, electric locomotives, and similar products, and is steadily improving the range of its operations.

C. F. E., Toronto, Ont. New financial arrangements early this year improved the outlook for **TASHOTA GOLDFIELDS LIMITED**, which property is located in the Keweenaw Mining Division of the Thimble Bay district. The company ended the past year in debt and with underground development up to that time not having provided the hoped-for returns, the management is now hopeful that profitable production will result through the provision of new capital. For the first quarter of 1937 production had a value of \$95,276, which included returns from gold contained in concentrates shipped to the United States. Total production for 1936 amounted to slightly under \$225,000.

A. S. B., Prince Rupert, B.C. The 25c cash interim common dividend to be paid on July 26 by **POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA** brings the total for the fiscal year ended June 30 to 50c a share, or \$23,132 in all. This is the first year there has been a disbursement on the junior equity since 1932. In addition to interest on debentures, the company is thus disbursing a total of \$23,132 to its shareholders, including \$300,000 on the 6 per cent first preferred and \$300,000 on the 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred. Although no figures for the latest year are available yet, it is understood that net will show dividends earned by a comfortable margin. There is some indication in official quarters that in the coming year common dividend payments will be increased to three and, perhaps, four 25c payments. That, however, is something which can only be settled progressively as the year unfolds.

W. C. H., Hamilton, Ont. Yes, the last annual report of **CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED** was disappointing but the company seems to have a good prospect of doing better this year. With a favorable start due to substantial carryover of unfilled orders and much improved operating experience in the current year, it is felt that profits will expand and a larger sum will accrue in favor of the outstanding securities. In the year recently ended, the company, after providing for \$190,275 depreciation and \$159,399 bond interest, showed a deficit of \$198,358, and because of a moderate contraction in net working capital of \$532,122 it was found impossible to resume sinking fund payments, which obligation has been in default since August 1, 1932. From time to time suggestions have been made of possible capital reorganization that would serve to cancel sinking fund arrears, reduce interest charge from 6 per cent on the \$2,506,500 outstanding, and eliminate preferred dividend arrears which, as at May 1, last, amounted to \$52.50 per share. There are outstanding 20,000 shares of the \$2 cumulative preferred and 53,000 shares of no par common. The company also guarantees the outstanding \$546,000 of Montreal Dry Docks 6 per cent bonds.

D. C., Ottawa, Ont. **PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY** showed a very satisfactory improvement for the 1936 fiscal year, with earnings amounting to 47c per share—more than double the previous year's profit of 22c. The company showed a gain of almost 50% in dollar sales during this period. Packard sales have been stimulated by the addition of the "120" series about two years ago, and took on another spurt with the addition of the Packard Six in the Fall of 1936. The plant capacity has been stepped up, and production is at the rate of 15,000 units per month over the immediate period. Packard shares—in common with all automobile shares—have been retarded marketwise by the rising cost of materials and the difficulties experienced with labor over the past few months. However, Packard has made wide sales gains, and should be able to extend profits margins shown in the past few years.

B. N., Walkerville, Ont. **WINOGA PATRICIA GOLD MINES**, with holdings adjoining the eastern boundary of Pickle Creek Gold Mines, secured interesting results in diamond drilling following which shaft sinking was proceeded with. Little information has been available of late concerning development results, which appear to have been unfavorable. It was recently reported that the company had ample finances on hand to explore the property.

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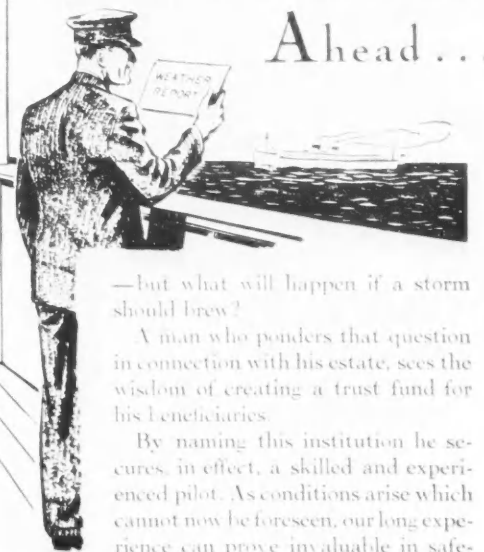
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Concerning Insurance FACILITY OF PAYMENT

Buyers of Policies Containing Facility of Payment Clause Should be Informed as to Rights Involved

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHAT is known as the "facility of payment clause," which appears in industrial life insurance policies in Canada and the United States, has been coming in for criticism recently, on the ground that it often does not work out in the best interests of those for whose benefit the policy was taken out the wife and children, as it permits the proceeds to be used for the payment of medical and funeral expenses, etc., of the insured, and thus does away with the protection against the claims of creditors afforded preferred beneficiaries under ordinary policies.

Provision is made for the inclusion of such a clause in life insurance policies under the following section of the Uniform Life Insurance Act, in force in all the Provinces of Canada except Quebec: "When the amount of insurance money, exclusive of dividends and bonus, does not exceed \$2,000, the policy, notwithstanding that it is expressed to be payable to a named or designated beneficiary, may provide that the insurance money may be paid to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the insured or any other person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense for the maintenance, medical attendance or burial of the insured or to have a claim against the estate in relation thereto."

Prior to 1935, the amount which could be paid under such a provision was limited to \$1,000, which amount would seem to be a large enough sum to be made subject to a clause of this kind, but in that year for some reason it was doubled, and is now \$2,000.

THERE is no question that it is the duty of the agent of a company who sells a policy with the facility of payment clause to make sure that the purchaser understands his rights and the rights of the company under the policy. Otherwise, as has recently been pointed out, when a claim is presented the action taken by the company may be criticized, even though the company is acting within the terms of the policy.

As a rule, in cases which come before the Courts, if there is a named beneficiary, the Court will not sanc-

tion the payment of the insurance money to other persons, nor will it permit the insurance company to avoid the policy or satisfy its obligations by the payment of a lesser amount than stipulated in the policy to someone other than those named specifically as beneficiaries.

In a recent case, the policy was issued in 1919 for \$296, and the daughter of the insured was named as beneficiary. There was a provision in the policy that "the company may make payment either to the beneficiary above named, if living, or to such other living beneficiary as may be duly and finally designated and recognized by endorsement hereon, or to the executor or administrator of said insured or to any relative by blood or connection by marriage, or to any person appearing to the company to be equitably entitled thereto by reason of having incurred expense in any way on behalf of the insured for burial or for any other purpose; and the receipt of any such a payee shall be conclusive evidence that payment has been made to the person or persons entitled thereto and that all claims under this policy have been fully satisfied."

ON JANUARY 27, 1932, while the policy was in full force, the insured died. The insurance company paid the full proceeds of the policy to the undertaker who had charge of burying the insured, and received his receipt in full. The daughter of the insured who was designated as beneficiary brought suit against the insurance company to recover on the policy.

At the trial, judgment was given in favor of the insurance company, and the daughter appealed. On appeal, it was held by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania that as the daughter was designated beneficiary under the policy and was living at the time of the death of the insured, she was entitled to the proceeds of the policy, and the "facility of payment" clause had no application.

In another case the amount payable under the policy was \$392, and the premium was forty cents a week. The insured became sick and was unable to keep up his premiums. He sent the policy to his sister, who paid the premiums up to the time of the insured's death on June 21, 1919. On February 29, 1920, the insurance company paid to the insured's sister the sum of \$275 by cheque upon the back of which was a printed form, stating "This cheque is in full payment of claim under policy or policies mentioned thereon."

Insured was survived by a widow, who was appointed his administratrix, and as such brought an action against the insurance company for the difference between the amount paid, \$275, and the amount payable under the policy, \$392. Judgment was given in her favor, and was affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals.

WHILE the Appeal Court pointed out that the company had the right under the "facility of payment" clause to pay the sister, it questioned its right to pay her less than the amount due and escape liability for the balance. Why the company paid \$275 and not \$392 was not explained. The sister testified that she was not told the reason and did not know. The agents for the company made no explanation.

Said the Court: "We have the bare fact that the company, owing \$392, with the permission from the deceased to pay any relative, has paid to a sister \$275 by a cheque having on it the words 'Paid in full.' In examining this question we must remember that the sister had no claim to be paid in full. She had no rights as against the company. . . . She could not sue on the policy for the \$392. She might have had an equitable claim for the premiums paid, but could maintain no action otherwise. The claim belonged to the executors of the insured's estate."

Further, "Note the reading of the policy. The company will pay the estate \$392 the full amount every dollar, unless it pays a relative. Taking a receipt from a relative, or paying ten cents on the dollar, is not the payment expressed in or contemplated by the policy. Not only does the contract provide otherwise, but reasoned interpretation leads to this conclusion. What an opportunity would thus be afforded to get some distant relative to take as payment in full a small part of the amount due."

"The company has not attempted to settle a disputed claim even if it could do so with a relative. There is no evidence of any dispute. We simply have the payment of a less amount than that stated in the policy after the premiums have been paid on an agreement to pay the full amount. The position of the company is unreasonable. . . . With these industrial policies, it would be an unwise rule which would permit



J. G. PARKER, B.A., F.I.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., General Manager and Actuary, Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, who has been elected President of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada.

settlement with relatives for less than face value. If there be an honest dispute over the fulfillment of conditions or over liability for any cause, the safe course would be for the company to settle with the administrator who can release the claim. Here, however, we have no such case, as there is no evidence of any settlement of a disputed claim even with the sister."

AGENDA OF SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE

THE 20th Annual Conference of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will meet in the City of Toronto, Ontario, on August 23, 24 and 25, 1937, with headquarters in the Royal York Hotel, following the conclusion of the Canadian Bar Association meeting in Toronto the week ending August 21, 1937, according to a recent announcement by the secretary, Hartley D. McNairn, Ontario Superintendent.

It is anticipated that every Province will be represented by its Superintendent of Insurance or other acting insurance supervising official and that, in addition, as at former conferences, Attorneys-General or other Ministers of the Crown, Deputy Attorneys-General, legislative counsel and other advisory representatives of the several provinces will be in attendance. Every person or organization interested in the business of insurance in Canada is invited to attend or be represented without formal invitation. In particular, the attendance of representatives of so-called public bodies such as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, etc., is solicited.

The agenda for the conference arises naturally out of the proceedings of the 1936 conference at Quebec and the legislation and other regulations recommended to the several Provinces for enactment. Other proposed legislation discussed at the 1936 conference will be again considered and under subject headings the following notes indicate the subject matter of the several committee reports which the conference will consider.

Life Insurance. Report of the Standing Committee (British Columbia) including the consideration of group life insurance and the desirability of enacting special legislation relating to group life and annuity insurance contracts. Consideration of any questions arising out of the present uniform life insurance legislation. (See 1936 printed proceedings, page 7.)

Fire Insurance. Consideration of report of Standing Committee on Fire Insurance Legislation (Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia). The printed proceedings for 1935 to 1936, inclusive, have contained proposed changes to the Uniform Fire Insurance Act (including proposed changes in the statutory conditions), but no action has been taken. It was recommended at the 1936 conference that this subject be again reported upon to the

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1937 conference for its consideration. Automobile insurance and standard forms—Review of the work of the Committee of Underwriters and the Standing Committee on Automobile Insurance Forms of our Association under the Uniform Automobile Insurance Act last amended in the several provinces in 1935. (This Standing Committee is represented by the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.)

Uniform definitions and interpretation of underwriting powers of fire, marine and casualty insurers. Report of the Standing Committee (Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba). Review of the work of the "Joint Committee" of insurer representatives working in collaboration with the Standing Committee of our Association. Consideration of further legislation to enable the Superintendents to administer more efficiently. The Insurance Act in force in the several provinces, particularly in respect to charter and license powers of insurers (other than life) in order to bring the uniform definitions of classes of insurance in line with modern insurance requirements and practices.

Accident and sickness insurance legislation. Report of the Standing Committee (Ontario and Manitoba), see 1936 printed proceedings, page



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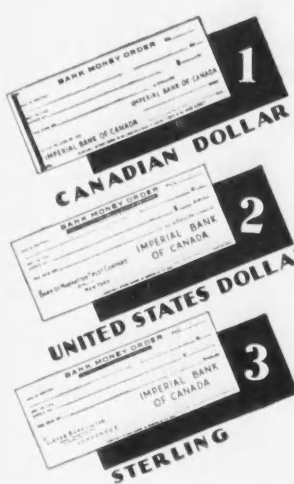
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—National Affairs

REAL ANTI-PROFIT MOVE

BY RIDEAU BANKS

WHY is it that a government, when it finally bestirs itself to the point of setting out to change things, is so frequently content with effecting a half-way improvement, when, by proceeding a little further, it could bring about a thorough and valuable reform?

Despite appearances to the contrary, this question is neither idly philosophic nor wholly academic. Instead, it arises most pertinently out of events of the past few weeks on Parliament Hill. For the Federal Government, strangely enough without any fanfare of publicity, has bestirred itself to the point of setting out to change things. And it has effected a half-way improvement of substantial importance. Nevertheless, it remains true that it has also missed a grand and glorious opportunity to achieve a vital reform that would go down in the administrative annals of the Dominion as among the greatest ever made.

AS THERE is no denying unless one is prepared to sacrifice a valued reputation for scrupulous impartiality—the high national value of the change which the federal authorities have made, the nature of it will be explained and discussed first.

After that will be time enough to ponder briefly the disappointing question which insists upon clamoring for an answer, namely, as to why the Ministry did not take the one further step necessary to reach an absolute goal and win for itself fame which would be undying so long as gratitude lived in the people's memories?

Which may be the very reason why the Ministry stopped short. People's memories have never been demonstrated to be over-lengthy where the question of treasuring gratitude towards their rulers has been concerned.

However:

What the Dominion Government has done in recent weeks, quietly and without any public announcement of its noble action, has been to take steps to prevent undue profits being made out of the armament contracts now in process of being awarded, and to eliminate the possibility of profits entering in any way into their allotment. An inter-departmental committee has been set up. It has been given full control of the matter. AND IT IS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS, WITHOUT A SINGLE POLITICIAN IN ITS PERSONNEL!

The Chairman is Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. LaFleche, Deputy Minister of National Defence. The members are C. Fraser Elliott, Commissioner of Income Tax; R. Sharp, Chief Inspector of Income Tax; Dr. W. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; H. Marshall of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; C. W. Bolton of the Department of Labor; and Charles Burns, Director of Contracts, Department of National Defence. The name of the Committee, according to the impressively worded Order-in-Council which creates it is: "The Inter-Departmental Committee for the Control of Profits on Government Armament Contracts."

Obviously, the name is only partially descriptive of the Committee's function. Admittedly, one of its chief missions is to see that excess profits are not made by private capital in connection with the government's program for modernizing the country's defence forces. There is to be no repetition, if it is humanly possible to prevent them, of the profiteering scandals of the last war. But, while it may be a main concern of the committee to see that a class of ante-war millionaires is not produced in Canada as a result of the country's modest venture in the sound policy

of keeping its powder dry, it will be no less one of its chief duties to see that no politics, which may be simply a polite word for "graft" enters into the matter either.

BEFORE pursuing this phase of the subject, however, it will be of interest to study briefly the committee's personnel. For it is the most conspicuous feature of it. Quite evidently, the Government means business in what it has set out to do. Otherwise, it would not have appointed a group of civil servants whose names are synonymous with efficiency, unapproachable integrity, and whose personal politics are largely unknown. Nor would it—if only a gesture and not concrete results had been its aim—have selected a group of officials so formidably qualified to achieve the end in view.

Consider them individually, beginning with the Chairman, Colonel LaFleche is a military man, thoroughly experienced in the departmental requirements. He will furnish—along with Mr. Burns, the National Defence Department's Director of Contracts—the technical knowledge which a committee on armament contracts must have before it. Then there is Fraser Elliott, Director of Income Tax. With him on the Committee—not forgetting the presence, also of Mr. Sharp, Chief Inspector of the Income Tax Branch—what chance has any industry to exploit the government's policy of preparedness to its own enrichment? What Messrs. Elliott and Sharp do not know between them concerning the profits of any Canadian corporation is not worth knowing. Or, if it is worth knowing, they can readily find it out.

It would not be inaccurate to describe Messrs. Elliott and Sharp, in short, as the "teeth" of the Committee. And a committee for the purpose for which this one has been formed can only be effective on condition that it does possess real teeth. There are, however, other highly impressive members still to be mentioned. There is Dr. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, whose presence is doubtless to be explained on the grounds that he is intended to be the watchdog of the Federal Treasury over the expenditures. No more able official could be selected for such a purpose. Mr. H. Marshall of the Bureau of Statistics is a statistician who is qualified to do valuable work on such a committee by reason of an extensive knowledge which he possesses of Canadian industry. He recently completed, in association with Professor Kenneth R. Taylor of McMaster University, a study of the interpenetration of Canadian and United States industry which ranks as a classic in the field. Mr. Bolton of the Department of Labor is thoroughly competent to represent labor's interest in the contracts in process of being awarded.

Even beyond their individual abilities, however, the significance of all these officials as members of the youngest and the most important of the administrative bodies created by the government is their utter aloofness from politics. As already mentioned, few on Parliament Hill know the original party politics of any of the Committee members. At the present time, however, the conviction is generally that they haven't any. They are impartial civil servants, experts in the art of governmental administration. A majority of them, indeed, owe their present positions to the late Conservative Government, which is proof conclusive that they were not selected to protect liberal political interests.

AND so, Canada's preparedness program amounting to some \$25,000,000 is to be carried out without politicians or political funds benefitting in the expenditure. There is to be no favoritism. And there is to be no "cut"—the usual figure is ten per cent—for the party war chest.

All that is as it should be. There is no use blinding one's self to the fact, however, that what should be is not necessarily what has always been. The tradition of a payment by a contractor to party funds in return for government business is long-established. As already mentioned, the figure is often 10 per cent. And 10 per cent of \$25,000,000 would have been \$2,500,000. Which means \$2,500,000 saved to the people of Canada. For make no mistake about it, it is the people who pay. The contractors are all very worthy fellows, but they are not philanthropists. The \$2,500,000 would not have come out of their pockets. It would have come from the people.

Realizing that fact, one cannot deny the importance of the step which the Federal ministry has taken. It is not so much a step in the right direction as it is a long jump. The Mackenzie King Government deserves credit for it. And, in particular, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, who is the individual in the Cabinet directly responsible for the preparedness program, deserves credit. Mr. Mackenzie is a Scotchman who, while he may have his political failings, has a fitting sense of the inconceivables in governmental administration. And that either politics or profiteering should enter into an armament program, even into one which it is hoped will never be actually employed for war purposes—strikes him as alike unthinkable.

SO MUCH for the governmental bouquets. And now for the inescapable brickbats:

The question that inevitably arises is: Why should this committee be given jurisdiction only over the government's armament contracts? Why did the ministry, when it was taking so revolutionary a step as to place \$25,000,000 of governmental expenditures beyond the clutches of either the profiteers or the politicians, not go the whole length and similarly safeguard all governmental contracts? Echo answers: Why? There is no good reason that Parliament Hill knows of—except that elections are not won by prayers but, in part at least, by campaign funds, the percentage of philanthropical contributors to which is distressingly small.

(Continued on Next Page)



THE MARITIMES CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ATLANTIC

HERE, THE ATLANTIC WATERS teem with fish, the catch totalling over \$6,000,000 annually; here pulp and paper produces \$19,192,466 a year; and here the entire industrial production hits a \$125,000,000 pace every twelvemonth.

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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

THE question of a change in control of one or another of the leading gold mining companies in Canada is being bandied about these days on the tongue of gossip. It is a good many weeks ago that such a rumor spread in regard to share control of Lake Shore. More recently, the name of Hollinger has been mentioned.

Rumors of a change in the share control of gold mining companies in Canada may be due to misinterpretation. It is a fact that a heavy transfer of shares has taken place, but it is also to be remembered that the transfer of shares from a private individual to a holding company incorporated in a territory enjoying exemption from income tax, does not involve a change in share control of the company.

Other close observers express the opinion that a big shift has actually taken place in share ownership. These observers believe inflation is still in its early stages and that if solvency of the nations is to become a fact in due time, a still higher value for gold must be expected.

Hard Rock has authorized erection of a mill designed to handle 150 tons of ore daily, on a grade of ore averaging \$11 per ton. The development has disclosed a very big tonnage of low grade, and the treatment of this lower grade will be dealt with in due time, in addition to the higher grade plant to be erected this year.

McKenzie Red Lake produced approximately \$425,000 during the first half of 1937, according to the preliminary estimates. The mill enlargement has been completed to a designed capacity of 225 tons daily, but the actual stepping up to that rate will be brought about gradually.

Kirkland Lake Gold now has a combined length of more than one quarter of a mile of high grade ore exposed at the 3475 and 3600 ft. levels. The ore runs approximately one ounce in gold per ton. The physical condition of the mine is better than at any previous time. Current profits are setting a new high record.

McWatters has been producing an average of about \$40,000 per month during the past few months, and showing an operating profit of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 monthly. The mill is at approximately 100 tons per day.

Falconbridge Nickel is accumulating a large treasury surplus, and the time is approaching when an increase in dividends may be reasonable to expect.

Sudbury Basin has an income at present amounting to around 20 cents per share. However, the company is steadily adding to its holdings, and dividends for the time being may be erratic. The company owns over 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel. This alone has a market value of close



C. B. ANDREWS, district passenger agent, Toronto, Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been appointed assistant general passenger agent for the company at Toronto. Mr. Andrews joined the company at Souris, Man., in May, 1910, and came to Toronto in October of last year.

to \$10,000,000, and a value of close to \$6 per share on each issued share of Sudbury Basin itself. The company has some 1,700,000 shares outstanding. Besides large stock interests in such mines as Falconbridge, Canadian Malartic and others, the company has its own property at Vermilion Lake in the Sudbury district where large tonnages of low to medium grade ore occur. A little higher price for lead and zinc would open the way to resumption of development of these ore resources.

Split Lake officials report a discovery of high grade gold ore which has indicated a further length of 1300 ft. to vein No. 3. The company is installing its own assay plant. This deposit parallels the ore zone in which the company's geologist, Dr. J. F. Wright, estimates a grade of \$24 in gold per ton.

MacLeod Cocksfoot has indicated between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of ore through development to date. Preliminary plans called for a decision as to erection of a mill late this year, but such a plan is to be held in abeyance. It is now believed excavations may be made and foundations laid before winter sets in, with a view toward having the mine in production in late winter.

Openiska Copper Mines, with around \$1,000,000 indicated in high grade ore running 8 to 10 per cent. copper and 11 ozs. of gold per ton is to receive some further development, but with indications the property may be closed late this year to remain in idleness pending possible railway construction and power development in the area. The property is 110 miles from the railway in Northern Quebec.

The demand for base metals continues to tax the producing capacity of the mines. The supply of scrap metal continues to fill an important part of the demand, but this source of supply is being gradually exhausted. The signs all point toward still higher prices for base metals.

Central Patricia produced \$115,000 during June from 4,470 tons of ore.

Waite-Amulet, with nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore in sight has gone into production intended to establish an average rate of 10,000 tons per month. The mine is in its initial stage of development and with a nine year ore reserve already in sight is believed likely to be in line for further growth as development proceeds.

COAL RESERVES

CANADA possesses immense undeveloped coal reserves. The total actual reserve (recalculation based on actual thickness and extent) is estimated at 414,804 million metric tons, with a probable reserve (approximate estimate) of 801,966 million tons. Of the actual reserve, 2,488 million tons is located in Nova Scotia, 2,412 million tons in Saskatchewan, 23,831 million tons in British Columbia and 386,392 million tons in Alberta. The Nova Scotia and British Columbia reserves are mainly bituminous and those of Alberta and Saskatchewan mainly lignite with a considerable area of bituminous. Some measures are classed as anthracite but have not been commercially developed.

REAL ANTI-PROFIT MOVE

(Continued from Page 22)

But funds can always be raised so long as there are contracts to be awarded.

Conceivably, by extending the jurisdiction of the committee already set up to all government contracts, AND BY GIVING IT AUTHORITY, AS WELL, TO PASS UPON THE NECESSITY OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES, the people of Canada could be saved tens of millions of dollars in a single year. The suggestion, furthermore, of endowing the committee with the power to review finally the character of a project which a politically-minded Parliament has passed is not so revolutionary as at first it may seem. It would simply be an extension of power already vested to a limited degree in the Treasury Board set up by the late Bennett Government.

Perhaps, however, it is well to remember that Rome was not built in a day. "The Inter-Departmental Committee for the Control of Profits on Government Armament Contracts" represents a forward stride of the most decisive character. \$35,000,000 being spent from the federal Treasury and neither profiteers nor politicians need apply! With this much achieved, it is surely not idle to hope that any thing is possible in a future not so far removed.



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A NEW CANADIAN PRODUCT

THOUGH it is used extensively in the manufacture of pulp and paper and in many other industries, sulphur has not hitherto been produced in Canada. During the last few years, Canadian imports of this important commodity have averaged over 150,000 tons a year.

In 1930, The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company commenced construction of a large fertilizer plant near Trail, B.C. This plant, which cost over \$15,000,000, has been operating successfully for several years and has converted waste gases from the company's lead and zinc plants into a complete line of nitrogenous fertilizers. Continuing its successful efforts to utilize these waste gases, the company recently perfected a new process for the recovery of sulphur.

The first sulphur unit is now in operation. It produces a remarkably pure elemental sulphur at the rate of 40 tons a day. A second unit of similar capacity is practically completed and will be in operation before mid-summer.

Thereafter, a production rate of about 25,000 tons per year will be maintained. A ready market for this output exists in the Pacific coast pulp and paper industry alone.

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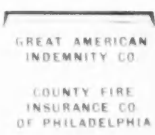
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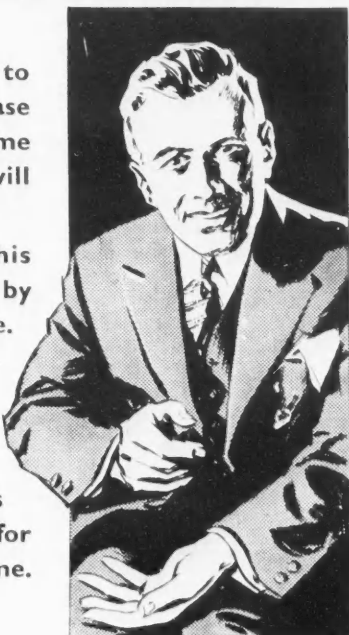
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ACCOUNTS
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CANADA AND A BRITAIN-U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT

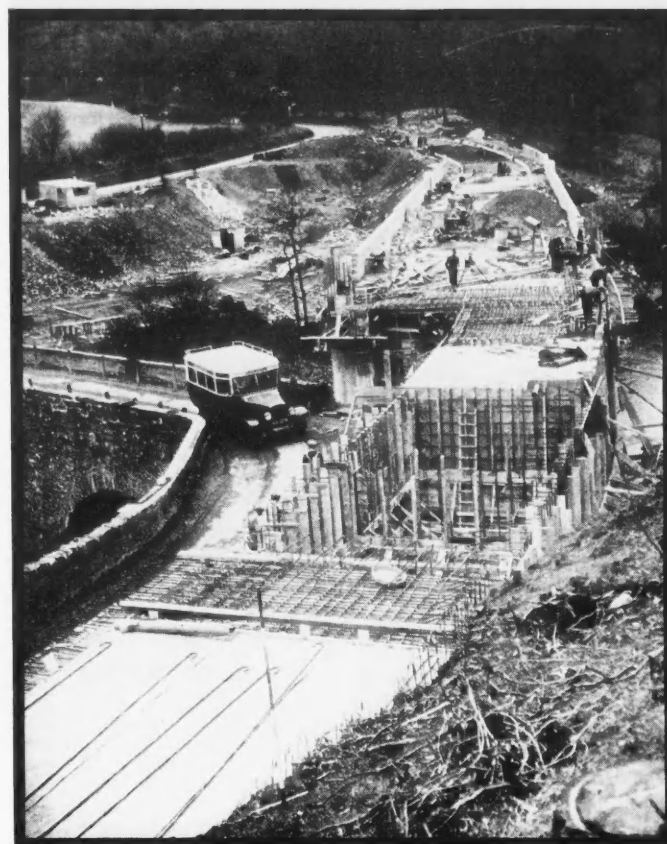
(Continued from Page 17)

THE ability of Canada to over-ride the Imperial preferences in negotiating a treaty with the United States would have an added value for the Canadian consumer. When the Anglo-Canadian agreement was initiated in 1932, the government sought to give preferences to Britain without injuring the home producer, and granted most of her concessions by raising duties against other countries, chiefly the United States. British exports were thus subsidized at the expense of the Canadian consumer who was forced to pay a higher price for his purchases. The removal of these "protective" preferences and the directing of trade into its more natural channels would mean a welcome increase in the consumer's dollar.

The enactment of treaties with the United States by Canada and the rest of the Dominions is not the only action that would follow on the heels of an Anglo-American trade pact. The admittance of the United States to the British preferential union would

set up a precedent that other countries would be certain to take advantage of. It would point the way for a downward revision of world trade barriers and relief from the strangulation policies of economic nationalism. Toward this end Canada must constantly work, for the well-being of her lopsided economy is dependent on trade and more trade as the experience of the last eight years has shown.

The recent Imperial Conference in London did not go on record as being in favor of throwing open the doors of the preferential union. But it did recognize that "in the last resort the prosperity of the countries of the British Commonwealth depends on that of the world as a whole," and every delegation to the Conference expressed an emphatic desire that all practical steps should be taken to stimulate a healthy growth of international trade. The most practical and effective step at the moment would be the waiving of preference rights in favor of a British-American trade agreement.



EVERYBODY'S DOING IT. Canadians have seen a lot of improvement in their highways over the last few years, and the process is continuing steadily. To accommodate the increasing flow of tourist and domestic traffic, Canada's highways are being widened and dangerous curves eliminated. Great Britain is doing it too. Here we see, nearing completion, a new road bridge over the River Fricht, at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. As the picture shows, the new bridge will eliminate some particularly unpleasant curves.

PROBLEM OF THE CURRENCIES

(Continued from Page 17)

itself imperilled now, not only by the power of the interests who are opposed to it, but also because of the difficulties involved, firstly, in the maldistribution of gold, and, secondly, in the patent inability of the French authorities to maintain the franc indefinitely at the existing parity.

The agreement has served its purpose well, but it has to be realized that it was a measure designed to perpetuate a relationship between the currencies which even at the time of its signing was anomalous. The dollar then was undervalued in relation to sterling, and both currencies were undervalued in relation to the franc. The time is rapidly approaching when either a new agreement more in keeping with the fundamental relationships between these currencies will be formulated, or the system of currency agreements will be allowed to give way to an automatic and therefore more stable basis. Such a basis could only be the gold standard.

MEANWHILE, there will be no profound changes in the relationships between sterling, the dollar, and the franc. It is true that the unequal emphasis of recovery in the countries is making it more difficult to adhere to the agreement: costs, for instance, are rising unequally and affecting differently the basic position of the currencies. But there is no reason to suppose that the capacity of the various Exchange Equalization Funds is so far depleted as to render them incapable of

sustaining the currencies at their existing levels for some time yet.

Eventually, unless the British and American authorities make a genuine effort to reach a comprehensive trade agreement, a diplomatic deadlock seems likely to ensue. Roosevelt, believing that prices in the United States have risen quite far enough, and in any case looking to an increase in American overseas trade to constitute the restorative work which he himself initiated, will be tempted to throw his weight on to the side of a cheaper dollar. Mr. Chamberlain, exponent of cheap money and of the relaxation of trade barriers as occasion permits, will oppose this aim, since the chief hope for British exporters must rest upon a cheaper pound. And as a background there is the franc, with the numerous elements which threaten in the near future (probably in the autumn) to force the French Administration to devalue yet again, or at least to impose such restrictions upon capital movements as would render economic life in France scarcely capable of real progress.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night:

I thank you for your valuable opinion on ——. I am not at all familiar with enterprises of this nature and it is indeed a source of satisfaction to feel that through Saturday Night the uninformed can obtain an unbiased opinion backed by experience.

—C. B. O., Toronto, Ont.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

corrective movement discussed, it will have exhausted the technical strength built up during the course of the March-to-June decline, and prices will then sag back. IF SELLING, ON THIS SETBACK, FAILS TO CARRY THE TWO AVERAGES BELOW THEIR BOTTOM LEVELS OF JUNE, AND A SECOND UPWARD MOVEMENT THEN GETS UNDER WAY CARRYING BOTH AVERAGES ABOVE THE POINTS FROM WHERE THE SETBACK STARTED, A REVERSAL IN THE INTERMEDIATE TREND TO AN UPWARD DIRECTION WILL HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED. This would represent the zigzag upward formation which, when it follows a considerable market decline, is representative of more important buying than that induced by short covering.

A previous forecast called attention to the then growing importance of the time factor, stating that July and August, in good and bad years alike, constituted a period when the stock market usually staged advance, either by sharp rally at some point in the period, or by persistent upward trend throughout it. In light of the thirteen point upswing registered by the industrial average from June 27 to July 7, it would seem that despite SEC, New Deal politics, and war scares abroad, the market is still adhering to its seasonal pattern. This, in a changing world, should furnish at least some comfort to those interested in market movements. If the market, over the two months ahead, continues to follow its seasonal habit, stock prices should be higher around Labor Day than they are now, although one sharp setback is often witnessed before the September peak has been reached.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

